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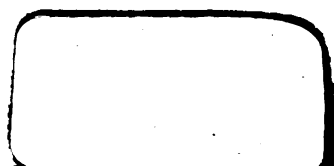
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REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM.

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REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM.

BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.



ANGLO-SAXON BARROWS IN GREENWICH PARK.

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

M.DCCC.LV.

1152

“ τάφοι πατρώιοι.”

HERODOTUS iv. 127.



TO
THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH,

K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS,

**A CONTRIBUTION TO AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY
OF OUR RACE AND COUNTRY,**

ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

INTRODUCTION.

ƿunðƿ unðeƿ ƿealle
ic eðƿ ƿiſſe.

Wonders under the mound
I explain to you.

Beowulf, xlii.

“L'ARCHÆOLOGIA potrebbe chiamarsi la scienza de' sepolchri,” observes an Italian antiquary, while discussing the remains of classical antiquity. If the truth of this axiom be admitted, it applies peculiarly to the subject of this volume; for the graves of our heathen Saxon forefathers have yielded numerous objects of the highest interest to the antiquary, affording almost the sole evidence, as well as the most lively illustration, of their arts, manners, customs, and superstitions.

To the Reverend James Douglas must be ascribed the merit of having identified the later pagan tumuli still found on our downs and uncultivated land. The Reverend Bryan Faussett had preceded him by many years as an explorer, but failed to perceive the important difference which these sepulchres presented from those of the Roman masters of Britain and the Romanised population of the island. The work of Douglas was published about sixty years since; but the day had not arrived for a critical investigation of our early English antiquities, and the “*Nenia Britannica*,” under which title it

appeared, seems to have been but little regarded, since we find in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Ancient Wilts" a sad confusion of Anglo-Saxon sepulchral remains with those of the primæval period.

England, however, has not alone been guilty of neglecting an important series of national antiquities. In France as well as in Germany, the attention of archæologists has but recently been directed to remains of a coæval period. It is only within these few years that the graves of the Frank population have been carefully explored, and their contents investigated and studied. Let the reader turn to the fifth volume of the "Encyclopedie Methodique,"¹ and he will see how little the remains of their Frank ancestors were understood by the archæologists of France in the last century.

Although it would be difficult to fix the precise time when the Pagan Saxon mode of sepulture ceased in this country, there is yet a very considerable interval during which it must obviously have prevailed. This period is supposed to extend from the first settlement of the Saxons in Britain down to their final conversion to Christianity, namely, from the middle of the fifth to the middle or perhaps the end of the seventh century, when the heathen mode of burial probably ceased in this country.

¹ "Encyclopedie Methodique," Tome Cinquième, 4to., Paris, art. "Tombeaux Gaulois," p. 669. Our French neighbours, however, no longer lie under this reproach; and the work of the Abbé Cochet, "La Normandie Souterraine," may be consulted with advantage by the student of Teutonic antiquities. In Germany and Switzerland the researches of archæologists have led to many important results, as may be seen by the works quoted so frequently in these pages. Many notices of Anglo-Saxon remains will be found in Mr. C. R. Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua."

The capitulary of Charlemagne a century later forbids the old Saxons to bury *more paganorum*, and directs that interments should take place in consecrated ground.² We cannot tell how long pagan practices at funerals continued, since we find some of them denounced by the canons of Eadgar,³ while the capitularies of Charlemagne prohibit the sacrifices to the dead, which still continued to be observed by his Saxon subjects.³

There is little, externally, to distinguish the larger Anglo-Saxon barrows from those of the primæval period. When remaining intact, they consist generally of a conical mound surrounded by a trench; but this is sometimes found to be nearly obliterated, and may not at first be observed. Beneath this mound is a rectangular grave, varying in depth; but, often less than three feet, though occasionally exceeding six feet. The body is generally found lying on its back, sometimes with the head to the west (as in the greater part of the Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent and Sussex), but often with the head to the north, a variation which may probably be ascribed to the observances of different tribes. In the cemetery at Harnham all the bodies lay with the heads to the west. By the side of the skeleton is the knife (or a couple of knives); but in some graves this is not found, and, occasionally, with the male skeleton a long

² *Jubemus ut Corpora Christianorum Saxonum ad Coemeteria Ecclesiae deferantur, et non ad tumulos paganorum. Capit. Anno, 789. Corpus Juris Germanici Antiqui, ed. Walter, Tom. ii., p. 107. Berol. 1824.*

³ See the notes in reference to these observances, quoted hereafter.

iron straight two-edged sword, though much more frequently a spear, the cusp of which lies parallel with the head. The spears are of two kinds; the larger description being sometimes furnished with a spike at the butt end, which shows that the ordinary length of this weapon was about six feet: the others, often found with the remains of boys, or young men, are evidently spicula, or javelins. The heads of some of these are found with unequal surfaces, like those of the *assagaye* of the Hottentots, that the weapon may rotate in its flight.



HEAD OF A SPICULUM FOUND AT HARNHAM HILL.—HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

We know of no authentic account of the discovery of arrow-heads in these graves; the iron heads, barbed, or otherwise, which some antiquaries have erroneously fancied to be the heads of arrows, rather belong to these spicula. In regarding the proportions of an object represented on a reduced scale, one is too apt to err as to the *actual* size, dimensions, and weight. It is not asserted that the bow was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, but there is abundant evidence that it was not commonly used by them as a weapon of war.⁴ The iron umbo of a shield is some-

⁴ See the proofs in a communication by the writer to the *Archæologia*, "On some of the Weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic Races," vol. xxxiv., p. 171.

times found in the lap, occasionally on the upper part of the body, and, in one instance, on the left shoulder. In the grave of a young man exhumed at Harnham, the umbo was found covering the right knee.⁵ Fibulæ of various forms are found on the breasts or shoulders, and buckles and clasps at the waist. These are the chief characteristics observed in the graves of the men.⁶ Other objects will be found engraved and described hereafter.

In the graves of the women the knife is also often found, and articles of housewifery, large beads (the whirls of spindles), jewelled ornaments and beads, of various colours, and of amber, of which our work contains examples. These objects deposited with the dead are very significant of a people with whom "weaped and

⁵ Mr. Wylie informs us, that in the Fairford cemetery the umbo was always found on the knees. We have good reason for believing that the exact situation of the umbo is not always rightly ascertained. If great care be not taken, the objects discovered in Anglo-Saxon graves are sure to be dislocated; hence the importance of these examinations being carried on under the superintendence of persons accustomed to such researches, and of records made at the time and place.

⁶ The following, although occurring in the laws ascribed to Henry the First, is evidently of an earlier, probably a much earlier, date, as Mr. Thorpe conjectures:—"Si quis in vindictam, vel in se defendendo occidat aliquem, nichil sibi de mortui rebus aliquis usurpet, non equum, non galeam, vel gladium, vel pecuniam prorsus aliquam; sed ipsum corpus *solito defunctorum more componat*, caput ad occidens, pedes ad oriens versum, super clipeum si habeat: et lanceam suam figat, et arma circummittat, et equum adregnet; et adeat proximam villam, et cui prius obviaverit denunciât, et eciam socnam habenti, quod probari denique vel defendi possit contra parentes vel consocios ejus."—lxxxiii. § 6. *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, ed. Thorpe, vol. i., p. 591. Although this arrangement of the corpse after death, probably has reference simply to the mode in which in Christian times it was *laid out* previous to interment, it nevertheless appears worthy of passing notice.

wyfman" expressed male and female.⁷ It sometimes, however, happens, that the skeleton is unaccompanied by any relics whatever. Unless we suppose that there were special reasons for their being consigned to the earth without the usual observances, we must seek an explanation in the supposition, either that the defunct was too poor to allow of them, or that the corpse had been despoiled, either previously to interment, or after it had been laid in the grave. The laws of the Franks, and all other people of Teutonic origin, denounce, with heavy penalties, the plunderers of the corpses and the violators of the sepulchres of the dead.⁸ Many of the Frank graves bear unequivocal marks of their having been rifled of the valuable portions of their contents.

When the grave is found to contain the usual weapons and utensils, without any traces of the body, it must not be assumed that it never held one. We have sometimes explored graves in which the body has apparently been completely absorbed, while in others

⁷ Thus the Anglo-Saxon Gospels—"fram fruman, God hig geworhte wæpneb anb wyfman."—S. Mark x. 6. Thus Alfred in his will speaks of his male relations as "ða wæpneb healde."—Codex Di. i., p. 116. See also our note 3 at p. 48.

⁸ "Si quis hominem mortuum effoderit, et expoliaverit, sol. CC. culpabilis judicetur."—Lex Salic. epil. "Si quis corpus hominis mortui, antiquam in terram mittatur, per furtum expoliaverit, IID den. qui faciunt sol. lxii. S. culp. judicetur."—Lex Salic. Tit. lvii., c. 1. "Si corpus jam sepultum exfodierit, et expoliaverit *wargus* sit," etc.—Ibid, Tit. lxviii. c. 1.—*Corpus Juris Germ. Antiq.*, ed. Walter. See also the Baiuvarian, Wisigoth, and Alemannic Laws on this head in the same collection. Among the reasonable causes for a man putting away his wife was her being a violator of sepulchres—"sepulchrorum violatricem."—Legis Burgundionum, Tit. xxxiv. c. 3. This last, probably, has reference to magical arts.

the teeth alone, lying in a heap, where the head had rested, were the sole evidence of the interment. Douglas, with his usual acuteness, did not fail to observe that the body was in almost every instance much decomposed when the grave was of unusual depth.

Such are the peculiarities observed in the tumular graves of the Pagan Saxons. Numerous interments have, however, been discovered in graves undistinguished by barrows, and having no external indications of sepulture. Among these may be noticed the cemeteries at Barrow Furlong in Northamptonshire,⁹ Fairford in Gloucestershire,¹⁰ Little Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire,¹¹ and Harnham Hill near Salisbury.¹² In these localities no traces of tumuli were perceived; but we cannot, therefore, conclude that they did not once exist. The obvious derivation of the word *bury* favours the supposition that all their interments were tumular. It has been conjectured, however, that in some of the cemeteries just cited, the bodies were deposited in too close proximity to each other to allow of a tumulus as a protection to each of them; but it may be suggested, that these mounds in such cases were insignificant ones, compared with the larger and more detached barrows of the same period.¹³ That tumuli

⁹ Archæologia, vol. xxxiii., p. 326.

¹⁰ Fairford Graves, by W. M. Wylie, F.S.A., 4to. Oxford, 1852.

¹¹ Saxon Obsequies, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. London, 1852.

¹² Archæologia, vol. xxxv., p. 259.

¹³ See the plate representing the grouped tumuli of *Ascheraden*. Taf. i. in *Die Gräber der Liven*, by Dr. Bähr, 4to. Dresden, 1850.

were destroyed and obliterated, either to make room for or contribute to the formation of others, seems highly probable, and there appeared evidence of the practice in the conspicuous group of barrows on Breach Downs. In farther support of this opinion, we may cite the small cemetery of Harnham, in which upwards of seventy interments were discovered, all disposed in the most perfect order, which could scarcely have been effected at different intervals, if there had been no external indications of the graves.¹⁴

In the cemeteries of Kent and Sussex inhumation appears to have been the almost exclusive practice. In Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, and Gloucestershire, the practice of inhumation and cremation would seem to have been contemporaneous; while in some districts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Derbyshire, cremation appears to have been the sole observance. This is a fact especially deserving the attention of the archæo-

¹⁴ The Salic law—"Si quis tumulum super hominem mortuum expoliaverit vel dissipaverit, DC. den. qui faciunt solid. XV. culpabilis judicetur" (*Legis Salicæ*, Tit. lvii. c. 2)—appears to indicate that tumuli were common even after the introduction of Christianity. In England they vanish before the plough, and remain undisturbed on old grass lands. In the land-limits appended to many Anglo-Saxon charters, frequent mention is made of heathen burial-places marked by tumuli. These are, probably, for the most part, the Barrows of the Britons before the Roman occupation. "*Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*," *passim*. Doubtless many of them were assailed and destroyed by treasure-seekers in the middle ages. See a remarkable instance in the Patent Rolls of the 17th year of Edward II. (A.D. 1324), in which license is given to an individual to explore six barrows in Devonshire.—*Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, published by the Camden Society, 1843, p. 32.

logist and ethnologist. It seems to point to a Teutonic tribe in Britain at an earlier period than the descent of the Saxons in Kent; and we are not without hope that the day may arrive when something more than mere speculation may be hazarded as to this settlement, which may probably be ascribed to the period when the rebel Admiral, Carausius, set up an empire in Britain, in the days of Diocletian and Maximian. A passage in the poem of Beowulf has been cited, as furnishing evidence of the practice of cremation among the Angles. The chiefs of the dying hero are commanded—

hlāw ge-wyrcean
 beorhtne æfter bāle
 set brimmes nosan.
 se scel tó ge-myndū
 minū leobū
 heáh hlífian
 on Hrones nasse
 þ hit sæ-liðenb
 syððan hātan
 Bið-wulfes biorh.

to make a mound,
 bright after the funeral fire,
 upon the nose of the promontory,
 which shall for a memorial
 to my people
 rise high aloft
 on Hronesness,
 that the sea-sailors
 may afterwards call it
 Beowulf's barrow.

Beowulf, ed. Kemble, xxxviii,;

Unfortunately, however, this and other passages shed but little light on the urn burial of the tribes which once occupied the north-east portions of Britain, mingling, at length, as they certainly appear to have mingled, with a kindred race of later colonists, who observed the rite of inhumation. Examples of the urns here alluded to will be found in our plates.¹⁵

Although the ordinary, and perhaps the primitive, mode of Anglo-Saxon sepulture was the interment of the defunct in his

¹⁵ Plates iv. and xxii. See also numerous representations in "Collectanea Antiqua," by Mr. C. R. Smith, who was the first to insist on their correct appropriation.

dress as he lived, the body being wrapped in an ample winding-sheet, and thus placed in the grave, without any further protection than a few large stones, interments have yet been discovered in which coffins of stone and of wood have been used. In the tumulus on Roundway Down, near Devizes,¹⁶ the body was found within the remains of a coffin of wood. In the graves of Kent we have sometimes observed traces of what had evidently been coffins, which had, apparently, been secured by stout iron cramps. There is sufficient evidence in the capitularies that coffins of wood and stone were used by the Franks,¹⁷ whose sepulchral usages so closely resemble those of our heathen forefathers.

In the ordinary interments, the unpractised explorer may fail to observe the evidence of a curious Pagan custom. Douglas was the first to perceive and remark upon it; namely, the appearance of shards of pottery, chiefly of an earlier period, among the earth in immediate contact with the body. That these were designedly so placed may be inferred from several circumstances. Their appearance is a sign of promise to the excavator. Mr. Wylie, when occupied in his researches in the Fairford cemetery, did not fail to perceive these shards; and, singularly enough, al-

¹⁶ See Plate i.

¹⁷ "Si quis hominem mortuum, super alterum in *petra* aut in *nauso* miserit, sol. XXXV. culpabilis judicetur."—Legis Salicæ, Tit. lviii., c. 3. The same law existed among the Anglo-Saxons, if, as is conjectured, the following, though ascribed to the reign of Henry the First, is of a date prior to the Conquest:—"Si quis corpus in terra, vel *noſfo*, vel *petra*, sub pyramide vel structura qualibet positum, sceleratus infamacionibus effodere vel exspoliare presumpserit, wargus habetur."—Leges Henrici I. lxxxiii., § 5.

though he had never seen the *Nenia Britannica*, at once ascribed their presence to the same superstition as had been suspected by Douglas, each concluding that the well-known passage in our great poet—

“ Her death was doubtful ;
And, but that great command o’ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trump. For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.”

Hamlet, Act v., Scene 1.

had reference to a practice observed at the graves of suicides, where, *more paganorum*, such fragments were cast upon the body. They are evidently not shards broken on the spot by the mourners, but way-worn or water-worn fragments ; and it is probable that superstition required that they should be of that description, and not fractured for the express purpose.

The bones, but especially the teeth, of ruminants, are found in considerable numbers in our Pagan Saxon burial-grounds. Their presence may be accounted for by the existence of a practice which appears to have been reluctantly abandoned by the first converts to Christianity,¹⁸ and of which traces are still

¹⁸ Even some of the priests were addicted to this gross superstition, as we may learn from a letter of Saint Boniface:—“*Pro sacrilegis itaque presbyteris, ut scripsisti, qui tauros et hircos diis paganorum immolabant, manducantes sacrificia mortuorum, habentes et pollutum ministerium, ipsique adulteri esse inventi sunt, et defuncti.*”—S. Bonif., Epist. 71. The teeth of the animals here mentioned are those most commonly met with in our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

The capitularies of Charlemagne interdict all Pagan practices at funerals:—“*Admoneantur fideles ut ad suos mortuos non agant ea quæ de paganorum ritu reman-*

said to linger at this time among some Christian nations,¹⁹ namely, the sacrifices offered at the graves of the dead. The presence of the teeth may probably be accounted for by the fact that the heads of the animals placed on poles or stakes were offered to the gods; and thus exposed to the effect of wind and weather, the teeth would become detached and strewn upon the ground, and as successive interments took place, would be mingled with the earth which filled the graves.

It cannot fail to be observed, that the contents of the burial-grounds, which have as yet been discovered and explored, bear no proportion to the population which may be assumed to have

serunt. Et quando eos ad sepulturam portaverint, illum ululatum excelsum non faciant et super eorum tumulos nec manducare nec bibere praesumant.”—Capit. Karoli Magni et Ludovici Pii, lib. vi. c. 197. The heathen songs chaunted at funerals are forbidden by the canons of Aelfric—“Forbeode ge þa hæðenan sangas þera læwebra manna. 7 heora hluban cheahchetunga.”—Canons of Ælfric, xxxv. In the middle of the 15th century, the practice still prevailed in the Diocese of Samland, and was forbidden by an episcopal decree (see Voigt, Geschichte Preussens, Bd. 6, 753, 754. Edit. 1834).

¹⁹ The following account we take from a recent newspaper, without vouching for its authenticity :—“RADOUNITSA.—This name is given to a strange half-heathen festival, which is celebrated in Russia in the week after Easter. The people proceed to the cemeteries where their departed parents are buried, and after a *de profundis* has been chaunted, white cloths are laid upon the tombs, and viands spread out for a repast. The departed are then invited to come forth and partake, and the living place themselves around and eat. They believe that the souls of their ancestors quit the graves on these occasions, and enjoy themselves unseen; and that the parents of those who do not come to render this duty are bitterly sensible of the neglect. Betrothed persons take the opportunity of asking the benediction of their deceased parents upon their nuptials. When the repast is ended, those who have eaten it address a few words again to the dead, praying them not to be offended that so little has been offered to them. The viands that remain are given to the poor.”

once occupied the particular localities; while the number of cemeteries at present known are, with the exception of those in the eastern parts of Kent, extremely few. These facts are, probably, of easy explanation. First, the Saxon families who settled in the rural districts, remote from cities and towns, occupied and cultivated their allotted share of land, and lived and died within its limits.²⁰ Again, although the operations of agriculture have led to the discovery of many cemeteries, a great number may yet exist, which chance has not yet brought to light. The depth of the graves in most places renders them safe from such accidents, so that unless the excavation is more than usually profound, as in chalk-pits and gravel-pits, they are likely to remain for ever undiscovered. Many cemeteries have probably been absorbed or destroyed by those of a succeeding period. The capitularies of the Frank kings deal very summarily with heathen burial-places, and there is some reason for believing that the same proceeding was adopted in England on the planting of Christianity.²¹ That churches were built in the immediate vicinity, if not on the actual site, of Pagan cemeteries, we have

²⁰ The reader is referred to Kemble's Saxons in England for information on this head, particularly to book i., chapters 2 and 3.

²¹ "*Ecclesiam in qua mortuorum cadavera infidelium sepeliuntur, sanctificare non licet. Sed si apta videtur ad consecrandum, inde avulso corpore, et rasis vel lotis lignis ejus reaedificetur. Si haec consecrata prius fuit, Missas in ea celebrare licet; si tamen fideles fuerint qui in ea sepulta sunt.*"—Capit. Karoli M. et Ludov. Pii. Corpus Juris Germanici Antiq., ed. Walter, Tom. ii., p. 524. The same directions occur in the Liber Pœnitentialis of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, xlvii., § 1. Ancient Laws and Institutes, ed. Thorpe, vol. ii., p. 56.

one very decided proof at Mentmore in Buckinghamshire,²² and another at Lewes in Sussex.²³

It is a remarkable fact, that while the graves of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers furnish such significant evidence of their superstitions, every monumental trace of their heathen worship has been swept away; that although altars and statues erected by the Romans have survived the wreck of time, not a single example of a Teutonic idol has been preserved in England. A few words on this subject may not be deemed out of place here. "If," observes Mr. Kemble, "it be true that nothing human can be without interest for a man, surely that which tells of the religious belief of our forefathers must be of the deepest interest. It has something to do with making us what we are."²⁴

The simulacra of the Romans were, doubtless, in numberless instances, adopted by the people of Teutonic race; but we are not without evidence that they had idols of their own. Mr. Kemble observes, that the statement of Tacitus, that the ancient Germans had neither temples nor simulacra,²⁵ must be received with great caution: adding, however, that they may have become universal in the course of two or three centuries. Of this we appear to have abundant proof in the notices of the chroniclers. Doubtless, the same divinities were worshipped, and the same rites obtained in England as on the continent. Woden appears to have been universally held in high veneration, and his iden-

²² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 379.

²³ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. ii., p. 50.

²⁴ *Saxons in England*, book i., chap. xii.

²⁵ *Germania*, ix.

tity with Mars is evident; but he was also identified with Mercury, a fact sufficiently obvious from the circumstance that the fourth day of the week was dedicated to him.²⁶ Under these joint attributes, the idol *Irmisul*,²⁷ destroyed by Charlemagne after his victory over the old Saxons, was apparently venerated. Saint Willebrod, at the peril of his life, overthrew and broke in pieces the statue of Woden worshipped at Walcheren, a fact commemorated by the old rhyming chronicle cited by Eyndius:—

“Soo sende hy inden Landeschiere
Willebrode, die eerst bekeerde
De Vriesen, en t' Geloove leerde
Tot Westcappelen, daer hy quam,
En aenbedende vernam
Mercuriöse, over eenen Godt:
Dat beelde door ons Heeren ghebodt
Brack hy.”²⁸

²⁶ Mr. Kemble quotes a further proof from the Dialogue of Solomon and Saturn, in which the answer to the question, “Who invented letters?” is “Mercury the Giant, that is, Woden the god.” Tuisco appears to have been the primæval divinity of the Germanic race. See the observations of the writer on the Mercury of the Gauls and Germans in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. ii., p. 52. The name *Walcher*, given by the Frisians to this divinity, is a further proof of his exotic origin. See the Chronicle of Eyndius, pp. 136, 153.

²⁷ The passage in Widukind may be here noticed. After their victory of the old Saxons over the Thuringians, they proceeded to a solemn sacrifice, which was offered to a divinity —“*nomine Martem effigie columpnarum imitantes Herculem, loco Solem, quem Græci appellant Apollinem.*”—*Widukindi Res Gesta Saxonica*, lib. i., c. xii.

The conjectures of some writers on this divinity, that the idol *Irmisul* was in reality the deified figure of Arminius, who defeated the legions of Varus, is plausible enough; but the adoption of such a simulacrum must have been long after that event.

²⁸ J. Eyndius, *Chronic. Zeelandiæ*, p. 135.

A Teutonic divinity named *Krodo*, worshipped by the Saxons at Hartsborg, was destroyed by Charlemagne.²⁹ The simulacrum of this god was represented as an aged man, standing on a fish, and holding a wheel and an urn. Though identified with the classical Saturn, or Kronos, invested with such attributes, this must have been essentially a Teutonic image. Krantzius, a late authority, it is true, mentions several statues worshipped by the German people; but they are obviously the adopted simulacra left by the Romans.³⁰ Magdeburg, he tells us, took its name from a female divinity worshipped there as Venus.³¹ A very singular account is given by Gregory of Tours of the overthrow of a large statue of the Ephesian Diana at Treves,³² which stood near a basilica consecrated to Christian worship! These are sufficient examples to satisfy us as to the mingling of the more refined polytheism of the Romans with the Germanic cultus,³³

²⁹ Krantzius says the name of Krodo was used as an execration ever afterwards. "Remansit autem inter Saxones execrationis vocabulum, ut in detestationem rei pessimæ dicant Krodo."—Saxonix, lib. ii.

³⁰ "Ibi Hera Juno, ibi Hermes Mercurius, ibi Mars Gradivus colebantur. Irmensuel quasi Mercurii statuam interpretantur: is enim Hermes dictus est. Sed obtinuit Martis honorem, et nunc Mersborg vocitetur. Poterant idolorum ritus et nomina à memoria Romanorum Saxones tenuisse, quum Drusus Nero, et deinde filius ejus Germanicus, sub Augusto provinciam gubernarent. Repertum est diu post in loco Corbeia simulacrum cum inscriptione hac, *Dux ego gentis Saxonum*."—Krantzius, Saxonix, lib. ii.

³¹ Krantzius, l. c.

³² Hist. Franc.

³³ The truth of the story of the destruction of the statue of Heil, or Health, by Augustine, at Cerne-Abbas in Dorsetshire, has been questioned, because it has been doubted whether that personage was ever in the west of England; but that such an idol was worshipped at Cerne, and that it was a Roman statue of Esculapius, or Hygeia, seems highly probable.

which appears to have extended to the adoption of the classical penates.⁸⁴

According to Adam of Bremen, Upsala was the very focus of Teutonic idolatry. Here was a magnificent temple, within which were the effigies of Thor, Woden, and Fricco, or Freyr, which appear to have been represented in a manner differing from that of the Roman divinities. Thor reclined on a couch between Woden and Fricco, the former of the two represented as an armed warrior, the latter with attributes sufficiently characteristic of the gross rites with which she was worshipped. These divinities were supposed to be propitiated by bloody sacrifices. The heads of male animals were offered up to them, and the bodies of the victims were suspended in a grove near the temple. The chronicler informs us that he had been told by Christians, that they had seen the bodies of horses, dogs, and men thus promiscuously offered up in this hideous locality.⁸⁵ Many other particulars of this celebrated fane are given by the same historian.

⁸⁴ When the Danes under Canute V. invaded Friesland, the first care of the inhabitants was to protect their penates. "Penates in editum subjecto glebarum *aeervo provehant*."—Saxo Grammaticus, lib. xiv., p. 689, ed. Müller.

⁸⁵ "Ex omni animante, quod masculinum est, novem capita offeruntur, quorum sanguine deos placari mos est. Corpora autem suspenduntur in lucum, qui proximus est templo. . . . Ibi etiam canes et equi pendent cum hominibus, quorum corpora mixtim suspensa narravit mihi aliquis Christianorum vidisse."—Adamus Bremensis, lib. iv., c. 27. Compare this with the account which Tacitus gives of the finding the relics of the legions of Varus—"Simul truncis arborum antifixæ ora. Lucis propinquis barbaræ aræ apud quas tribunos, ac primorum ordinum centuriones *mac-taverant*."—*Annalis*, lib. i., c. 61. Also *Ann.* xiii. 57. The ancient Frison Law savours of the same truculent spirit. The criminal was considered a fit offering to their gods—"Qui *fanum effregerit*, et ibi aliquid de sacris tulerit, ducitur ad mare,

Such are some of the very numerous notices of Pagan worship in the ancient cities of the Continent. We have one memorable instance of a Saxon temple in this country, but the divinities are not mentioned. It may possibly have contained the Anglo-Saxon pantheon. Be this as it may, the story in Beda is particularly interesting. It is too well known to be quoted at length, but the substance of it is as follows:—When Edwin king of Northumbria was converted by the preaching of Paulinus, the monarch, in his perplexity, dreading, perhaps, the experiment of new faith among his Pagan subjects, turned to those who stood around him and demanded who should strike the first blow; whereupon the priest of the temple at Godmundingham³⁶ promptly volunteered to commence the good work, and mounting the king's horse and taking his spear, advanced towards the temple, against the gate of which he hurled the weapon, as the signal for its demolition, which followed immediately. From this very graphic account, we incidentally learn that the Pagan Anglo-Saxon priests were forbidden to bear arms, or to ride, except on a mare,³⁷ a fact, we believe, not mentioned by any other author.

et in sabulo, quod accessus maris operire solet, finduntur aures ejus, et castratur, et immolatur Diis quorum templa violavit.”—*Lex Frisonum*, Tit. xii. “De honore templorum.” The cwealm-stow, or place of execution, was the place of sacrifice: hence in after times, the malefactor was suspended, and the suicide buried at the intersection of cross-roads. Numerous instances might be cited of the practice of human sacrifices among the people of Teutonic race.

³⁶ Now Goodmanham, about a mile from Market Weighton.

³⁷ “Non enim licuerit Pontificem Sacrorum vel arma ferre, vel præter equa equitare.”—Beda, *Hist. Ecclesiastica*, lib. ii., c. 13, ed. Smith.

Now, making ample allowance for the energy and activity of the evangelising priests who followed in the train of Saint Augustine, we cannot suppose that they succeeded in destroying every purely Saxon idol. The mutilated and defaced remains of Roman divinities have reached our times, but nothing of the kind in which we can recognise Teutonic art. If these had been of stone or metal, some fragments would surely have survived; we are, therefore, left to conclude, that the images worshipped by our Pagan Saxon forefathers, unless altogether exotic, were of *wood*,⁸⁸ in which case Time would complete the work of the iconoclasts, and obliterate every monumental trace of Teutonic heathenism.

But, though every visible relic of Teutonic idolatry has been swept away from our land, the memory of Pagan worship still lingers among us. Though no ruins of Pagan fanes can be identified, many localities still bear names attesting the practice of unhallowed rites. In such designations as Tewsley, Woodensborough, Satersbury, and many others, we have enduring proofs of the existence of a religion which has long since passed away—of the celebration of obscene and bloody orgies, the details of which are unrecorded, but which may be surmised when we consider that some of them were borrowed from other nations of the world, of whose religious ceremonies we are credibly informed. The majority of the Teutonic rites were clearly deprecatory; hence the justice of the reproach of the Christian priests,

⁸⁸ Such were the "*stipites ingentes, more gentis, a rusticis colebantur*," destroyed by St. Waleric and his brother missionaries in Gaul.

that our Pagan Saxon ancestors sacrificed to devils: yet the names of their divinities survived in the days of the week, and

"*ƿis sceal on Wodens-ƿæg,*" "*ƿis sceal on Monan-ƿæg,*" "*ƿis sceal on Frige-ƿæg,*" etc.,

are the rubrics of the Gospels sanctioned by the great Alfred.³⁹

We have the testimony of Beda, that after the planting of Christianity, many of the converted, or half-converted Anglo-Saxons, lapsed into idolatry.⁴⁰ Every reverse of fortune appears to have been attributed by them to the abandonment of their time-honoured divinities; and when the Christian religion, which had for a time been uprooted, was again firmly planted, gross superstitions were strangely mingled with the true faith,⁴¹ and continued to engage the popular mind long after the Norman conquest. The incipit of the capitulary of Childebert shows us

³⁹ These rubrics sometimes offer very curious combinations, as—

"*ƿis sceal on Tywes-ƿæg on ƿære Pentecostens wucan,*" or "*ƿes passio gebyrath on Lang-frige-ƿæg,*" etc.

⁴⁰ Hist. Ecclesiast., lib. iii., c. 30.

⁴¹ See the examples cited by Mr. Kemble in his Saxons in England, book i., c. 12.

In the capitulary of Carloman, A.D. DCCXLIII., a list of the common superstitions of the time is given, which, though it has often been cited, may with propriety find a place here. That the same practices prevailed in England, we have proofs in the canons enacted under Eadgar—

INDICULUS SUPERSTITIONUM ET PAGANIARUM.

De sacrilegio ad sepulchra mortuorum.^a

De sacrilegio super defunctos, id est, *Dadsisas*.^b

De spurcalibus in Februario.

De casulis, id est, *fanis*.

De Sacrilegiis per Ecclesias.

De sacris sylvarum, quae *Nimidas* vocant.

De his quae faciunt super petras.^c

^{a b} See the notes ante.

^c Comp. Secular Laws of Canute, c. 5.

that the vice of hard drinking, a vice which has long been the reproach of the Teutonic race, was unfavourable to the spread of Christianity; and the picture therein drawn of the Franks would apply equally to the Anglo-Saxons: even in the most solemn season of the year their drunken orgies were prolonged through-

De sacris Mercurii vel Jovis.

De sacrificio quod fit alicui sanctorum.

De phylacteriis et ligaturis.

De fontibus sacrificiorum.^d

De incantationibus.

De auguriis, vel avium vel equorum vel bovum stercore, vel sternutatione.

De divinis vel sortilegis.

De igne fricato de ligno, id est, *nodfyr*.^e

De cerebro animalium.

De observatione Pagana in foco vel in inchoatione rei alicujus.

De incertis locis quae colunt pro sacris.

De petendo quod boni vocant S. Mariae.

De feriis quae faciunt Jovi vel Mercurio.

De Lunae defectione, quod dicunt *Vinceluna*.

De tempestatibus et cornibus, et cocleis.

De sulcis circa villas.

De pagano, cursu quem *Yrias* nominant, scissis, pannis, vel calceis.

De eo quod sibi sanctos fingunt quoslibet mortuos.

De simulacro de conspersa farina.

De simulacris de pannis factis.

De simulacro quod per campos portant.

De ligneis pedibus vel manibus pagano ritu.^f

De eo quòd credunt quia feminae Lunam commendent, quòd possint corda hominum tollere juxta paganos.

^d Comp. Canons of Eadgar, c. 16, and Sæcular Laws of Canute, c. 5.

^e i. e. Need-fire. See more recent instances in Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i., p. 360, in addition to those cited by Grimm in his D. Mythologie.

^f See on the subject of this curious superstition the observations of Mr. Wylie in his account of the Graves of the Alemanni, at Oberflacht, in Suabia. Archæologia, vol. xxxvi.

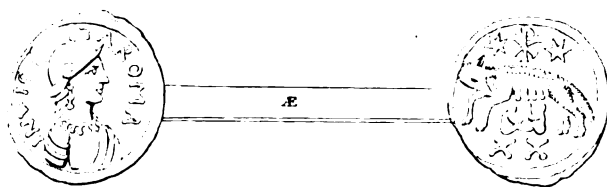
out the night, and led to excesses which the most rigid enactments were insufficient utterly to restrain.⁴² While such a state of morals existed, we may conclude that the less glaring and offensive observances of Pagan times were tolerated, especially in their sepulchral rites. How long they continued in England is a problem yet to be solved by the researches of the archæologist. Even at this day there yet linger among the peasantry of this country superstitions, from which even the educated classes are scarcely emancipated.

⁴² They had their "noctes pervigiles cum ebrietate, scurrilitate, vel canticis; etiam in ipsis diebus pascha, natale Domini," etc.—Capit. Childeberti, circa annum DLIV.



URN AND BEADS FOUND AT WELTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PLATE 1.



From the collection

ORNAMENTS FROM A BARROW NEAR DEVIZES — BUCKLE FOUND NEAR IXWORTH



REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM.

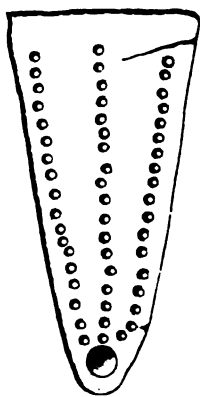
PLATE I.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM A BARROW NEAR DEVIZES. —BUCKLE FOUND AT IXWORTH, SUFFOLK.

THE objects numbered 1 to 8 in this plate, were discovered in a Tumulus, on Roundway Down, near Devizes, Wilts, a few years since, and were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in the month of December, 1843.¹ It is much to be regretted, that the excavation of this Tumulus was not superintended by some person accustomed to such researches, as the details which have reached us are not so satisfactory as could be desired. In the account furnished by Mr. Stoughton Money to a local paper at the time of the discovery, we are informed that the labourers, after cutting through a stratum of peculiarly fine and dark mould, at the depth of seven feet from the apex of the Tumulus, reached the chalk level, upon which the interment had been made. The skeleton, much decomposed, had apparently been deposited in a wooden cist or coffin, bound round and clamped together with strong iron plates or hoops. Several portions of the iron-work had fibres of the wood still adhering to them. Near the neck of the skeleton were the objects in gold, numbered 1 to 8. It will be perceived that they are of unequal sizes, some being set with roughly polished garnets, others (figs. 1, 5, 7) with vitrified pastes, that in the

¹ Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, vol.i., p.12.

centre of the chain connecting the two gold pins bearing an engraved cruciform ornament. At the feet was one of those vessels which are sometimes discovered in the graves of this period, in the shape of a pail, hooped with brass, and ornamented with about twenty pieces of the same metal, of the size here represented. Unfortunately, several of the ornaments were lost a short time after the discovery; but enough are left to indicate their mode of arrangement, which we may suppose to be the same as that of the objects found by Mr. Bateman, in a Tumulus, called "Galley Lowe," or "Callidge Lowe," on Brassington Moor, in Derbyshire.²



Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the precise period of the interment on Roundway Down, it is by no means certain that the body was that of a Christianised Anglo-Saxon lady; for though the ornament in the centre of the chain connecting the double pin represents a cross, we cannot receive it as conclusive evidence of the faith of the wearer. The same remark applies to the triangular-shaped pendent.

That this form of necklace was popular in the sixth century, we may infer, from the circumstance of its occurring on the neck of the bust of Rome, which appears on the coins of the Gothic monarchs, struck in Italy, of which an example is given at the head of our plate.

The bucket was formed of yew, and portions of several of the staves have been preserved. The same wood composes the staves of two specimens of the same kind of vessel, recently discovered by the Hon. R. C. Neville, in the extensive cemetery of Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire.³

For permission to engrave these objects, we are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Colston, of Roundway Park.

² *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 8vo. London, 1848.—p. 37.

³ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. ii., p. 199.

PLATE II.



J. Basse del' et sc'

GLASS VASE FOUND AT RECVLVER.

The buckle (fig. 9) was found in the parish of Tostock, near Ixworth, Suffolk, by a labourer engaged in making a ditch on some land called "The Leys," in that parish, about twelve years since. The setting is composed of two slabs of precious garnet, the colour of which is heightened by a leaf of foil at the back—a practice which may be observed in other articles of Anglo-Saxon jewellery. In form it very closely resembles a buckle found at Gilton, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich.⁴ This very elegant example of Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths' work is the property of Mr. Warren, of Ixworth.

PLATE II.

GLASS VASE FOUND AT RECVLVER, KENT.

THIS vase, preserved in the Museum of the city of Canterbury, is said to have been discovered at Reculver; but under what circumstances, we have no information. Were it the only example of the kind, our antiquaries would find it difficult to assign it to any distinct period; but we have evidence which tends to remove all doubt as to the age to which it belongs.

In the year 1776, Dr. Stukeley communicated to the "Gentleman's Magazine" an account of the finding of a skeleton with a vase of similar design, together with a sword, a spear, and an urn. These remains are, of course, though very erroneously, attributed, by Stukeley, to an ancient Briton. A glass vessel of similar form was dug up at Castle Eden, Durham, with a human skeleton,¹ in the year 1802, but was not at the time suspected to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period. Fragments

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., pl. ii., fig. 5; *Archæological Index*, pl. xvii., fig. 10.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xv., pl. xxxvii., fig. 1.

of other examples have from time to time been discovered;² and very recently a grave explored by Mr. Wylie, in the ancient cemetery at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, was found to contain, among other objects, "a yellowish glass vessel, of singular construction, lying behind the head" of a skeleton.³

All these vessels may safely be assigned to the Anglo-Saxon age; but if any doubt could be entertained, the finding of a vase in a Frank cemetery at Selzen, near Mayence,⁴ is sufficient to remove it, and warrant our appropriating all objects similarly ornamented to the pagan Saxon and Frank period.

The discovery of vessels of glass, of other and more ordinary shapes, has often occurred in the graves of this period; and some of them, though well adapted, by their form, for drinking-cups, are yet of very fragile fabric; but those of the description here engraved are of great rarity, and appear to be altogether unfitted for the ordinary uses of a people emerging from barbarism: we may therefore, regard them as objects of an unusual and sacred character, consecrated, perhaps, on the occasion of interment, to some rite or ceremony of which no record has reached us. The use of glass vessels was probably more common among the Anglo-Saxons, than the relics discovered in their graves appear to indicate; for we cannot suppose, that among a people who had obviously derived many luxuries from the Romans, the use of glass was rare: in the decline of the empire, we are told, it was so common, that Gallienus scorned to drink out of it.⁵

² *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., p. 221.

³ *Fairford Graves*, 4to. Oxford.—p. 17, pl. i.

⁴ *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*. W. and L. Lindenschmit, Mainz, 1848.—Mr. Roach Smith has given us a copy of this vase in his "*Collectanea Antiqua*," vol. ii., pl. li., fig. 3.

⁵ "Bibit in aureis semper poculis; aspernatus vitrum, dicens nil esse eo communius."—*Trebellius Pollio, in Gallieno*.

PLATE III.



FIBULA FOUND NEAR ABINGDON.

PLATE III.

FIBULA FOUND NEAR ABINGDON.

THIS beautiful example, engraved of the actual size, was found a short time since in a grave near Abingdon, in Berkshire. It is now in the collection of the British Museum, together with a remarkably well-preserved and characteristic spear-head, said to have been discovered with it. The large fibula engraved in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*,¹ is conjectured to have formed a part of the relics then brought to light.

Fibulæ of the same character have, on several occasions, been found in Anglo-Saxon Tumuli, in East Kent. Several very fine ones are engraved in the *Nenia* of Douglas,² and examples from Tumuli at Chartham, Chatham, Wingham, Sittingbourne, and other localities in Kent, will be found engraved in outline in the *Archæological Index*.³ One of the finest, found in a tumulus at Kingston on Barham Downs, is represented by Douglas in his tenth plate.

The fibula here represented is remarkable for the minuteness of the compartments, which are filled as usual with small pieces of garnet-coloured glass, set off at the back with hatched leaves of gold foil. The five bosses appear to have been formed of ivory or bone, which has suffered from decomposition: on the apex of each is a piece of glass of the same colour as the rest. The divisions of the broader circle are filled with thin laminæ of gold, upon which are laid interlaced cords of gold wire of the neatest workmanship. This funicular

Vol. iv. p. 253.

² *Nenia Britannica: or a sepulchral history of Great Britain.* By the Rev. James Douglas, fol. London, 1793.

³ Plate xvi. figs. 9—15.

ornament appears to have been a favourite one, since it is found on other fibulæ of this class, particularly in that represented in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, and the one engraved by Douglas, already referred to.

Personal ornaments, with incrustations of coloured glass, are very frequently discovered in the graves of people of the Teutonic race. A knife with the handle thus decorated was found in a grave at Selzen.⁴ If we consider the absence of all ornament of this description in the early Roman fibulæ, we shall almost be warranted in assuming that the gemmed fibulæ, so often mentioned by the minor Roman historians, were of exotic origin, introduced in the decline of the Empire; by which time they had evidently become extremely common. Spartian, who wrote in the days of Diocletian, having, doubtless, examples of the degenerate habit before him, says that Hadrian disdained to wear such ornaments,⁵ while Trebellius Pollio describes the luxurious Gallienus as decked most ostentatiously with jewelled fibulæ;⁶ but another passage in the same author appears to bear more directly on our subject. He tells us that Claudius Gothicus, before his accession to the Empire—writing to Regillianus, in Illyria—begs that he will send him some Sarmatian bows, and two cloaks with fibulæ.⁷ The fibulæ here alluded to were doubtless those of the country in which Regillianus was stationed; and whatever their shape and construction, must have differed from those worn by the Romans even at that late period of the Empire. May we therefore

⁴ Vide "Das germ. Todtenlager," p. 4; also "Collect. Antiqua," vol. ii. pl. 50.

⁵ "Sine gemmis fibulas stringeret."—*Spartian in Hadriano*.

⁶ "Cum chlamyde purpurea, gemmatisque fibulis et aureis Romæ visus est gemmato balteo usus est; caligas gemmatas annexuit."—*Trebellius Pollio in Gallieno*. So also *Vopiscus in Carino*.—"Habuit gemmas in calceis: nisi gemmata fibula usus non est." These passages, although they do not tell us whence the habit was derived, shew clearly that such luxurious ornaments were not originally Roman.

⁷ "Arcus Sarmaticos et duo saga ad me velim mittas, sed fibulatoria."—*Treb. Pollio in Regilliano*.

PLATE IV.



J. Boniv. del et lith.

SEPULCHRAL URN.

indulge the conjecture, that as the influence of Roman art is often discernible in the personal ornaments of the Teutonic tribes, the Romans, on the other hand, adopted some of the habits and devices of their tributaries?

PLATE IV.

SEPULCHRAL URN.

THIS Urn, selected on account of its very perfect preservation, is one of several belonging to the Towneley collection in the British Museum. Its actual height is just eight inches, and its diameter nine inches and one-eighth. Although the place of its discovery is unknown, we nevertheless, cannot hesitate to include it in our series, or to consider it of sepulchral origin and use.

There are several other urns of this class in the same collection, but with the exception of one of them, dug up at Eye, in Suffolk, their place of finding is unfortunately unknown.

Urn of a similar character to the one here represented, were dug up at Walsingham, in Norfolk, in the middle of the seventeenth century, and are the subject of the remarkable Tract by Sir Thomas Browne, entitled *Hydriotaphia*. He therein tells us, that they were deposited in a dry and sandy soil, "not a yard deep, nor farre from one another. Some containing two pounds of bones, distinguishable in skulls, ribs, jawes, thigh-bones, and teeth, with fresh impressions of their combustion." He further states, that there were "besides the extraneous substances, like pieces of small boxes, or combs handsomely wrought, handles of small brasse instruments, brazen nippers, and in one some kinde of *opale*."¹

The urn discovered at Eye contained human bones and a comb,

¹ *Hydriotaphia*, p. 14. Edition 1658.

and fragments of the same object were found in another, in the Cemetery of Barrow Furlong, in Northamptonshire.² The latter is marked with the stamped ornament observable on our specimen. The majority of the interments in this place were, however, of the ordinary character, the skeletons being accompanied by weapons and utensils of the usual description.³

In the year 1844, a great number of urns of a description closely resembling that here represented, were discovered at Kingston, near Derby.⁴ One of them contained a comb.

Excavations in Anglo-Saxon burial-places prove beyond doubt, the contemporaneous practice of cremation and inhumation; a fact for which, in the present state of our knowledge, archæologists have failed to account; but in the Cemeteries of Walsingham and Kingston the practice of cremation appears to have been exclusive: in both, the urns were deposited near each other.

If we were without other indications of the people to whom these remains must be assigned, the examples of urns discovered with skeletons in the graves of Selzen, would be sufficient for our purpose.⁵ In one of these cists, a comb was discovered within a bronze dish placed at the feet of the corpse.

It has been supposed that cremation is the older rite of sepulture observed by the Saxons on their first location in Britain. Further researches may possibly test the accuracy of this conjecture, or shew that it was the exclusive practice of a particular tribe.

² *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 44.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 326.

⁴ *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. ii. p. 60.

⁵ Compare the urns, figs. 1—20, in Lindenschmit's "*Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*." Mainz, 1848. Mr. Roach Smith has given engravings of some of them in his "*Collectanea Antiqua*," vol. ii. p. 223; and also of several urns and fragments of urns of this class. Hitherto their discovery appears to be confined to counties north of the Thames.

PLATE V.



BEADS, CRYSTAL BALL AND BULLA.

from a Barrow on Breach Down.

J. Basire del. et sc.

PLATE V.

BEADS, CRYSTAL BALL, AND GOLD BULLA, FROM A
BARROW ON BREACH DOWN, KENT.

THE objects delineated in this Plate were discovered in a Tumulus on Breach Down, in the Village of Barham, near Canterbury, by Lord Albert Conyngham (now Lord Londesborough). The Tumulus was one of a considerable number on this spot, and we had the gratification of being present at the opening of nearly the whole of them. An account of these explorations was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by his Lordship, and will be found printed in the *Archæologia*.¹ It may be inferred from the contents of this grave, that it was the last resting-place of a woman above the common rank. The skeleton was nearly decomposed. At the head were the remains of what appeared to have been an iron-bound coffer or chest. Among the bones of the neck were the eighteen Beads of Amethystine Quartz (fig. 1), a perforated crystal ball (fig. 2), and an elegant gold pendant circular ornament, with a garnet in the centre (fig. 3). Other beads of the more ordinary character were found mingled with these relics; and among the bones of the fingers were two plain slight silver rings, one of which crumbled to dust on handling.

The beads here engraved are the only complete set at present known, but examples have on several occasions been discovered in the Kentish Cemeteries. Douglas has engraved a string of beads, among which

¹ Vol. xxx. p. 47.

are eleven formed of Amethystine Quartz.² He calls them "native amethyst," but an experienced mineralogist informs us that they are more likely to be the product of Transylvania, although Amethystine Quartz of the same character is found at the present day at Oberstein, in Germany. They are drilled with a precision indicating a perfect acquaintance with the lapidary art.

The crystal ball offers no peculiarity, but resembles those very frequently met with in the cemeteries of the age to which these relics belong. They appear to have been worn as amulets, and are sometimes cut in facets, like that found in an urn near Hunsbury Hill, Northamptonshire, and preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, or the specimen discovered by Mr. Wylie in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford.³

Among the loose chalk heaped over the grave was found a much corroded small brass coin of the Tyrant Victorinus; but its occurrence had obviously no reference to the interment.

These relics are in the possession of Lord Londesborough, to whose kindness we are indebted for permission to engrave them.

² *Nenia Britannica*, p. 35, pl. ix. fig. 1; see also p. 49, pl. xii. figs. 1, 3. The Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett found a small string of beads in a Tumulus on Breach Down in 1842; among them were two small ones of this Amethystine Quartz.

³ *Fairford Graves*, p. 15, pl. iv. fig. 1.

PLATE VI.



GLASS VASES FOUND AT CUDDSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE.

J. Baskin del. et sc.

PLATE VI.

GLASS VASES DISCOVERED IN AN ANCIENT CEMETERY
AT CUDDSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE.

THESE very interesting objects, kindly placed at our service by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, were discovered in the year 1847, by workmen employed in forming a road in front of the Episcopal Palace at Cuddesden, when several human skeletons, in very perfect preservation, were exhumed at a depth of not more than two or three feet from the surface. The skeletons are said to have been found arranged in a circle, with the heads outwards, lying on their faces, and with the legs crossed. They were accompanied by several objects, among which were two iron sword blades, too much decomposed to afford any distinctive character; a bronze vessel formed like a small pail, but tapering downward,¹ and at the bottom shaped as if intended to fit into a circular trivet; and an ornamental fragment of bronze set with rubies. These objects are engraved in the Journal of the Archæological Institute,² but it is hoped that the appearance of the vases here represented of their actual size, and with the advantage of colour, will afford a more correct idea of the originals.

In the description of these relics in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, they are stated to be "two small glass vases of a very pale blue transparent glass, the surface of which has become indistinct from decomposition, and this in the larger one gives it a streaky appearance."

¹ In this respect it differs entirely from the pail found full of Northumbrian Stycas in the Churchyard of Hexham. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 282, pl. xxxiii.

² Vol. iv. pp. 157-8.

The larger vase has an ornament on the sides, composed of three waved cords, attached to the surface when in a molten state, touching at the projections, the lower one differing a little from the rest in being formed in semicircles. The pattern on the other is totally different, but is formed in the same manner of smaller threads of glass, a device which doubtless was intended to impart strength as well as ornament to the vessel. The fact of this description of ornament being continued on the base of each vase (represented half the size in figs. 2 & 4) warrants such a conjecture.

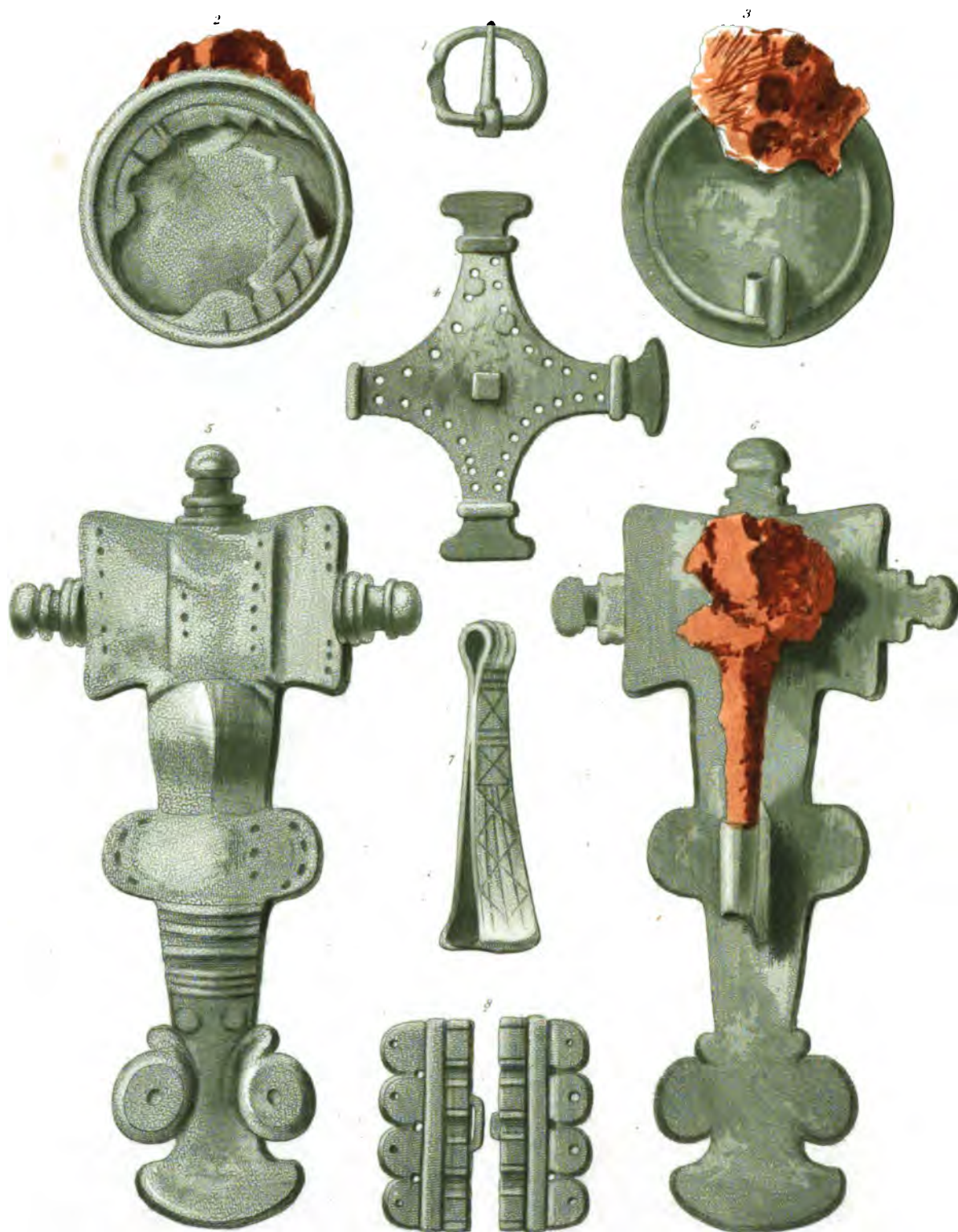
Without attempting to fix the precise age of these relics, it will be sufficient for our present purpose if we can be satisfied as to their belonging to the Pagan Saxon period. Of this there can be no doubt, if we may judge from the nature of the interments at Cuddesden, which assimilate to those discovered in various parts of the kingdom. Several glass vessels of analogous character, but neither so rich in ornament nor so elegant in form, found in the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of Kent, are engraved by Douglas. One was discovered with a skeleton in Minster Churchyard, in the Isle of Thanet;³ another in a Barrow at Kingston, on Barham Downs;⁴ a third, differing in form, resembling an ale-glass without a stalk, was discovered at Dinton, in Buckinghamshire, with human remains and iron weapons.⁵ These examples are sufficient to identify the period to which the Cuddesden vases may be safely assigned.

³ *Nenia Britannica*, pl. xvii. fig. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.* pl. xvi. fig. 2.

⁵ *Ibid.* pl. xvi. fig. 5. These specimens of Anglo-Saxon glass vessels will be found engraved in outline in the *Archæological Index*, pl. xiv. figs. 13—14.

PLATE VIII.



FIBULÆ, TWEEZERS, ETC. FROM A TUMULUS AT DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

PLATE VII.



FIBULA FROM A CEMETERY AT FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

PLATE VII.

FIBULA FROM A CEMETERY AT FAIRFORD,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Fibula, of bronze gilt, one of the most interesting objects discovered by Mr. Wylie in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford, is described and engraved by him in his recently published work¹; but, with his permission, it is given here, of the actual size and with the advantage of colour. It is remarkable for its distinct Teutonic character, but especially for the figures of the object known as the *fleur de lis*, the origin of which has been discussed with much learning by French Antiquaries.² This Fibula differs materially from any yet discovered. The skeleton with which it was found, had with it a crystal ball of the usual kind lying near the hand, and the Fibula lay on the breast.

PLATE VIII.

FIBULÆ, TWEEZERS, ETC., FROM A LARGE TUMULUS
NEAR GREAT DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

FOR the loan of the drawing of the objects engraved in this Plate, we are indebted to the kindness of Dr. Thurnam, who has also furnished us with the following account of their discovery, originally drawn up by him for the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club :—

“ In a field near the railway, about a mile to the east of Great Driffield, and between that town and the village of Nafferton, is a

¹ Fairford Graves, Oxford 4to., 1852, Plate ii. p.19.

² In a recent communication to the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Wylie has shewn that this object is represented on the sculptures of Nineveh!

large flat mound of earth, which has long been known by the name of 'Cheesecake Hill.' The field, which is one of those called '*The Meadows*,' formed part of the ancient common of Driffild, the enclosure of which did not take place until the middle of the last century, viz., in 1742. The Tumulus is nearly circular, much in the shape of an inverted saucer, but of very irregular form, having a diameter of about 90 feet, with a very gradual descent to the circumference, beyond which the ground for the most part rises as if by a natural undulation. The surface of the field is very irregular. It is said, that many years ago the ground was of greater elevation.

"The sepulchral character of the Tumulus now to be described, was not at all suspected till the spring of 1845, when the upper part of its eastern half, to the depth of about two feet, was removed by the owner, for the purpose of filling up some hollows in another part of the field. In removing the earth, several human skeletons, from ten to fifteen, as now stated, were discovered at a depth of about two feet. The workman who was employed at this time, informed me, that the skeletons were found lying in all directions, usually at a distance from each other of about six feet. The bodies would appear to have been deposited without any precise method, and in some cases had been interred in a confused manner, with the head bent on the chest, and the knees drawn up. With most of them were found either weapons of iron, or ornaments of the person. Amongst the weapons, were a large spear-head, two knives, and, it is said, an arrow-head. Near the skull of one skeleton, was the umbo of a shield, in itself of not unusual form, but with peculiar appendages, in the shape of three flat circular discs of iron, each about two inches in diameter. These, as I am informed, were found arranged round and near the umbo, one having corresponded with the forehead, and the two others with the ears of the skeleton. Each is furnished with a projecting pin, or rivet, of iron in its centre, by which it had

probably been attached to the board which had formed the body of the shield. Among the ornaments were several clasps and fibulæ of bronze, of both cruciform and circular shape, with beads of various kinds, particularly amber and glass. There were also tweezers of bronze, and what is very unusual, a pair of scissors of iron. There must also be named a circular plano-convex disc of bone, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, having a slight central perforation, ornamented on the convex side with concentric rings, and on the flat side rough and unpolished. The various articles were presented by Mr. Jennings, the owner of the property, to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. These objects have been briefly described by Mr. Wellbeloved, in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, Vol. II., 1846, p. 54. Several vases of coarse earthenware, of a common Anglo-Saxon type, some of them described as containing charcoal and bone-ashes, were also found. The remaining part of the Tumulus was explored in the last week of August, 1849, when the greater portion was levelled and examined. It would appear to have been less rich in sepulchral deposits than the eastern section previously removed. Eight skeletons, several of them accompanied by weapons and ornaments, were however uncovered. In describing the skeletons and the articles found with them, they will be enumerated in the order in which they lay, beginning with the north side.

“ No. I. A skeleton extended west to east; feet to the east. Stretched across the body, with its point to the right hip, was a large iron knife, the broad blade of which measures upwards of eight inches in length. Near the left shoulder were two fine spear-heads, also of iron, the one about fourteen inches, the other eight inches in length, having their points directed upwards. The skeleton must have been that of a man of rather more than average stature, the femur measuring $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches. the tibia fifteen inches in length.

“ No. II. This skeleton was of much smaller size, probably that of

a female, and would seem to have been interred in the same grave with the preceding, the upper part of the body having been laid on the lower part of the other, but in a sitting posture, with the skull raised and facing the east; the thigh bones were extended, those of the leg forming a right angle with them. Around the neck were five beads, a large one of amber, and four cylindrical ones of baked clay, or vitrified paste, of a brown red colour, marked with veins. By the side of the left leg was a round iron spike, about four inches in length, which had probably been attached as a ferrule to the lower end of the shaft of the larger spear-head, found near the shoulder of the preceding skeleton. In these two interments we may perhaps recognise the remains of an Anglo-Saxon warrior, with those of his wife deposited literally on his knees.

“ No. III. A female skeleton of moderate size, extended, the head to the north; around the neck was a necklace of amber, glass, and vitrified paste, there being not fewer than from forty to fifty beads of various sizes. Lying near each shoulder (upon the clavicles), was a round fibula in the form of a flat ring of bronze, of about two inches in diameter, and only slightly ornamented; the pins of these fibula had been of steel, and attached to the rust were traces of the clothing, of a very coarse fabric. Round each wrist would appear to have been an armlet of small beads, chiefly of glass and amber. By the side of the right leg, above the knee, was a small iron knife, the blade about three inches in length, attached to which were traces of a wooden handle; in a corresponding situation, with regard to the left leg, was another knife of the same length, but altogether of more delicate proportions and better workmanship; a considerable part of the wooden handle remains separated from the blade by a thin plate of bronze: adjoining these were the remains, as at first supposed, of a pair of scissors; the handles of these instruments are clumsy rings of iron, 2 inches in diameter; the shafts or blades, if they may be so called, were broken into many portions, but

would appear to have been six inches in length, round and tapering towards the end, and not thicker than a quill pen; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the rings, the blades seem to have been separated from the handles, by small shoulders. What may have been the use of these instruments, seems very doubtful; but whatever this may have been, they had probably been worn in a pouch or pocket, or in some other way suspended from the girdle. On each side of the waist were several broken clasps, tags, and other small articles of bronze, which probably formed part of the girdle and other fastenings of the dress; a small buckle and ring of bronze were also found.

“ No. IV. This skeleton was also that of a female, younger than the foregoing, immediately adjoining which the body had been deposited, stretched at length on the west, and rather to the south, of the other: they were possibly mother and daughter, or sisters, who had been interred in the same, or closely adjoining, graves; in this instance, however, the position of the skull was reversed, the head being to the south, the feet to the north; the latter, which were crossed at the ankles, not being far from the right shoulder of the last-described skeleton. On each shoulder, was a circular fibula, formed of a concave disc of bronze, of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, presenting traces of what appeared to be gold foil, on the interior surface, which may possibly have had an additional setting of glass or paste (Fig. 2). Round the neck, were a less number of beads of the same kind as were found with the preceding skeleton; corresponding to the breast were a pair of remarkably fine cruciform bronze fibulæ, each of which is nearly five inches in length (Fig. 5); portions of bronze clasps, etc., etc., were also found, but there were no remains of steel implements.

“ No. V. A male skeleton of large size, nearer the surface than the preceding, the depth not being more than eighteen inches. The body had been laid at length, the feet to the south. No objects of any kind

were found with this skeleton, the legs of which appeared to have been previously disturbed.

" No. VI. The skeleton, apparently of a female, with the head directed to the N.N.W., the face being turned towards the east. This skeleton was situated more to the west than any of the others. From a part of the skull being found seven or eight inches below the rest of the body, and one of the thigh bones being in a nearly perpendicular position, it is probable that this skeleton had likewise been disturbed. The only object found in this instance, was a knife on the left side, of a similar description with the larger of those found with No. II.

" No. VII. This skeleton lay at some distance to the east of, and at right angles with, that last described—the body having been deposited from E.N.E. to W.N.W. The skull and upper portion of the bones had been removed when the eastern part of the mound was levelled.

" No. VIII. A skeleton lying N.N.W. to S.S.E., the feet to the latter point; the face had been turned towards the east, and the arms apparently crossed on the breast. The bones of the right leg were flexed at right angles with those of the thigh; under the skull, was a small cramp of bronze, not more than half an inch in length, and a similar object, with one side of a clasp of the same material, were found about three feet from the east.

" The excavations were extended to the western limits of the mound at several points, without finding any other remains, but as a portion is still unlevelled, a few additional interments may, at some future time, be discovered. In each case, the skeletons lay at a depth of little more than two feet below the surface, and were uniformly covered by a stratum of stiff clayey soil, contrasting strongly with the very fine rolled chalk rubble and yellow sand, of which the natural subsoil, in this locality, consists, and in very shallow graves, or rather hollows of which, the bodies appear to have been laid. Between adjacent skeletons, were vacant

spaces, of varying and often considerable extent. There appears reason to suppose that the south part of the mound, in which the four last-described skeletons were discovered, had previously, and, perhaps at some remote period, been disturbed, and any objects accompanying them removed. In the course of the excavations various articles were found, which must either have been accidentally buried, or, as appears more probable, dispersed in such previous explorations. Among these, was a knife like those found with the skeletons Nos. III. and VI., an iron buckle, the joint of a pair of scissors, and a small fibula and portion of a clasp, both of bronze. The most interesting of these scattered objects, however, were relics of a preceding race—the early Britons: these consisted of a fragment or two of British pottery of the finer kind, and a beautifully formed arrow-head of flint, remarkable as containing a fossil *Terebratula* (*T. semisulcata*), very rarely if ever, as observed by Professor Philips, found in the flint of Yorkshire. These objects point to early British occupation on this spot, and appear to indicate that this Cemetery was formed on or near the site of early tumuli of the stone period.”

Such is the account with which we have been favoured by Dr. Thurnam. The objects engraved in our Plate will in some measure speak for themselves. The cross (Fig. 4) was doubtless adopted merely as an ornament, and affords no proof whatever of the creed of the individual with whose remains it was discovered, the interments in this vast tumulus being all of the Pagan character, distinguished by the contemporaneous practice of cremation and inhumation. All the objects engraved in this Plate are represented of the actual size. Figs. 3 and 6 shew the backs of the fibulæ which were furnished, as usual, with an acus of iron.

PLATE IX.

UMBO OF A SHIELD, WEAPONS, ETC., FROM A TUMULUS
AT GREAT DRIFFIELD.

THESE objects—all represented one-third of the actual size—found by Dr. Thurnam, in the Tumulus already described, are good illustrative examples of the weapons usually discovered in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. The umbo is engraved in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*,¹ and in the *Archæological Index*,² but in both these the iron discs found with it are incorrectly represented. They are here drawn as they were doubtless disposed on the shield. The Anglo-Saxon shield, as is shewn both in the illuminations of MSS., and the examples discovered in the graves of this period, were always furnished with these bosses, which, while they formed a cavity for the reception of the hand, served also to protect it from injury, for the shields of the Teutonic races were not borne on the arm but held at arm's length. In this way the bearer could break the force of the weapon hurled against him, even though it might pierce his shield.³

The Anglo-Saxon shield was formed of light wood,⁴ perhaps in some instances of wicker-work; but, covered with tough hide, it was a most effective defensive arm. In the laws of Æthelstan, the efficiency of the shield is specially provided for, and the shield-wright who covered one with sheep-skin, was mulcted in the heavy penalty of thirty shillings.⁵ The craft of shield-making in those days was an important one, as we may infer from the existence of a "Shield-wrights' street" in Winchester, in the reign of Æthelred.⁶

¹ Vol. ii. p. 55.

² Plate xv. fig. 27.

³ We may hence understand the "clypeos rotare" of Sidonius Apollinaris in describing the Frank warriors of his time. (Paneg. in Majoriano).

⁴ Codex Exoniensis. (Gnomic Verses, p. 339).

⁵ þ nan fcyfb-fýphlta ne lecg nan fceper fell on fcyfb. 7 gif he hit dö. gylbe'. xxx. fcell. (Leges Æthelstani, XV).

⁶ fcyfb-fýphlana fepæte. Charter of Æthelred, Anno 996. (Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, vol. vi. p. 135).

PLATE IX



UMBO OF SHIELD, WEAPONS &c. FROM A TUMULUS AT DRIFFIELD.



See two birds

BRONZE PATRA FROM A TUMULUS AT WILCHAM, KENT.

Among the Franks, the loss of the shield was accounted so great a disgrace, that even the imputation of losing it in combat, or casting it away through fear, was reckoned a very grave offence, and the utterer of the slander heavily fined.¹

The spears engraved in our Plate (Figs. 1, 2) do not differ materially in form from those so frequently found in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, being characterised by the ordinary elongated cusp.² These weapons, when held upright, were evidently about the height of a tall man, and could consequently be easily placed in the grave by the side of the corpse. The butt-end was sometimes shod with a spike; and thus provided, it could in emergency be planted obliquely in the ground, as a defence against charges of cavalry—the smaller weapons (Fig. 4), which strangely enough have been miscalled arrows, serving as missiles.³ Similar spikes to that represented in Fig. 3 were found at the butt-ends of spears in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Fairford.⁴ A glance at these weapons, and indeed at any collection of Anglo-Saxon arms of this period, will suggest the mode of warfare of the people by whom they were used, and remind the reader of the description which Saxo-Grammaticus gives us of those of the Frisians, a people of kindred race, when fighting against their invaders the Danes.⁵

¹ "Si quis alteri imputaverit quod scutum suum projecisset in hoste, vel fugiendo, præ timore, cxx. denarii qui faciant sol. iii. culpabilis judicetur" (*Legis Salicæ*, tit. xxxii. 6; *Corpus Juris Germanici Antiqui*, ed. Walter. Berol., 8vo., 1824, vol. i. p. 46).

² Examples of Anglo-Saxon spears may be seen in "Fairford Graves," pl. xi., figs. 1—7; *Coll. Antiq.*, vol. iii., pl. i., figs. 10—25; *Saxon Obsequies*, pls. xxxv., xxxvi.

³ In a Memoir, by the writer, "On the Weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic Races," in vol. xxxiv. of the *Archæologia*, are given the proofs that the bow was not prized as a weapon of war by the Anglo-Saxons.

⁴ "Fairford Graves," pl. xi., fig. 8, 4to. Oxford, 1852.

⁵ "Incolæ ejus natura feroces, corporibus agiles, anxiam et gravem armaturam contemnunt; ancilibus utuntur, missilibus dimicant" (*Saxo-Grammaticus*, "*Historia Danica*," lib. xiv. p. 688, ed. Müller, Haunizæ, 8vo. 1839). Compare this with the description given by Tacitus of the older Germans:—"Pedites et missilia spargunt; plura singuli, atque in immensum vibrant" (*De Morib. Germanor.*, c. vi.).

It is worthy of remark, that the spears of the Anglo-Saxons are invariably deposited in their graves with the points upwards; while those discovered in the Frank cemetery of Selzen are as constantly reversed.⁶

The large knife (Fig. 6) and the smaller one (Fig. 5) are next to be noticed. The former, although occurring perpetually in the Frank graves, is but very rarely discovered in those of the Anglo-Saxons; while few male skeletons in the graves of this period in England are without the small knife. We have explored many tumuli in which this was the chief evidence of the age of the interment, no other deposit being traceable; in some, however, even the knife was wanting.

The occurrence of the small knife has given rise to much speculation among our English antiquaries. Some have supposed it to represent the renowned *Seax*, from which our ancestors are said to have derived their name; but whatever confidence we may place in the words of Widukind,⁷ when speaking of the old Saxons and the Angles, we must hesitate to admit that the implement found in the Anglo-Saxon graves was the characteristic weapon of these tribes. *Seax* would certainly appear to indicate a weapon of less size than the sword.⁸ The *scramasax* described by Gregory of Tours⁹ might apply very well to the large knives so often found in the Frank graves, and the *sexxaudrus* of the Salic Laws would seem to refer to the implement of daily use like those commonly discovered in the graves of the Anglo-Saxons. By those laws it was decreed, that he who robbed another of his knife should restore it to the owner, and pay a fine of fifteen *solidi*.¹⁰

⁶ "Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen," plates 2, 12, 16, 18, 21.

⁷ "Erat autem illis diebus Saxonibus magnorum cultellorum usus, quibus usque hodie Angli utuntur, morem gentis antiquæ sectantes" (Widukind, lib. i., c. 6). "Cultelli enim nostra lingua *sax* dicuntur" (ibid., c. 27).

⁸ A hand-seax is mentioned in the Will of Ælfheah (Codex Dipl., vol. iii. p. 127).

⁹ Hist. Franc., lib. viii., c. 29.

¹⁰ "De cultello *Sexxaudro*. Si quis alteri cultellum furaverit et ei fuerit adprobatum, ipsum

The remains of what appears to have been a pair of scissors (Fig. 9) are not the least remarkable of the objects discovered in the Driffeld tumulus, since this instrument is generally represented by small shears.¹¹

PLATE X.

BRONZE PATERA FROM A CEMETERY NEAR WINGHAM,
KENT.

THIS Patera, in the collection of Lord Londesborough, was discovered by his Lordship during some excavations in a cemetery in chalk land, the property of Sir Brook Bridges, in the parish of Wingham, near Sandwich, in the year 1843. An account of its discovery was communicated by his lordship to the Society of Antiquaries.¹ Bowl-shaped metal pateræ, with moveable handles, and gilt and ornamented, were found by Douglas in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Kent.²

Pateræ of bronze are often found in the graves of the Franks. Herr Lindenschmit mentions, that they occur with skeletons of either sex; but in so decomposed a state, that it is impossible to determine whether they have been cast or worked with the hammer.³ In one of them was found a comb, in another was a layer of ashes, and above and below these were the remains of hazel-nuts.

The patera engraved in our plate is in very perfect preservation; and if its discovery were not well authenticated, it might be supposed to belong to an earlier period. If not actually Roman, the influence of Roman art is observable in its design, notwithstanding the clumsiness and want of proportion in the handles.

in loco restituit, et insuper DC den., qui faciunt sol. xv. culp. judicetur." (*Legis Salicæ*, tit. lxxiii., 1).

¹¹ Vide *Nenia Brit.*, pl. v., figs. 1—3; *Fairford Graves*, pl. xii., fig. 2; *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. xxxix.

¹ "Proceedings," vol. i., p. 3.

² *Nenia Brit.*, pl. xi., figs. 1, 2; pl. xii., fig. 4.

³ *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*, p. 15.

PLATE XI.

FIBULA AND BULLÆ FROM CEMETERIES IN KENT.

THE fibula represented, of the actual size, in the centre of our plate (Fig. 1), is preserved among the interesting collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities formed by Lord Londesborough, by whom it was discovered in a grave at Wingham, near Sandwich, in the year 1843. It is composed of a disc of bronze, on which is laid a smaller disc of gold, ornamented by a number of minute corded scrolls, a pattern observable on many of the fibulæ of this period discovered in Kent. In the centre is a star-shaped ornament of four points, the compartments of which are, as usual, set with garnet-coloured glass and a blue paste, which has suffered decomposition. Between the rays of this star are four raised knobs or ornaments, formed like those on the fibula discovered near Abingdon (Plate III.), the centres being filled, as usual, with garnet-coloured glass. A similar ornament is placed in the centre of the star; but this is set with a garnet. From one of these knobs the setting has been displaced, and discloses the mode adopted by the makers of such jewelled ornaments, of heightening the lustre of the glass by the insertion of a leaf of gold foil at the back.

Douglas tells us,¹ that he possessed thirteen fibulæ of this description; and the discoveries since his time have added several to the number; nevertheless, they are by no means common in our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

¹ *Nenia Britannia*, p. 20. Some beautiful examples are engraved in the various plates illustrating that work.

PLATE XI.



FIBULA and BULLAE FROM CEMETERIES IN KENT.

PLATE XII.



FIBULA BEADS, ETC. FROM A GRAVE NEAR STAMFORD.

Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, all represented of the actual size, are examples of gold pendent ornaments, or bullæ, sometimes discovered in Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent. Fig. 2 is preserved in the Chapter Library at Canterbury, but there is no record of its discovery in the catalogue. The style of ornament is so plainly shewn in the engraving, as to render a description needless; indeed it would be difficult to describe and explain the device, which would appear to be a corrupt form of some more intelligible symbol.

Fig. 3 is another of these objects, bearing the figure of a cross within five concentric circles of corded lines which extend over the limbs. It is not improbable that this object is of late Roman workmanship. It was discovered in a barrow on Chartham Downs, near Canterbury, explored by Dr. Mortimer in the year 1730.

Fig. 4 is in the collection of Lord Londesborough, by whom it was discovered in one of the barrows opened by his lordship at Wingham. It appears to have formed one of several female ornaments, among which was a hair-pin set with garnets.

Fig. 5 is engraved by Douglas, who states that it "was found by Dr. Mortimer,¹ with four amethyst beads, several brass pins, one inch and a half long, with round flat heads, through which were round flat holes, in a barrow at the west end of Chartham or Swadling Downs, near Mistole, in Kent. In the same barrow were other ornaments, which are figured by Douglas.²

These objects appear to have been formed by stamping from a die, and are impressed on one side only. They are generally discovered with relics which may be presumed to have been the personal ornaments of women and children.

¹ *Nenia Brit.* p. 85.

² *Ibid.* pl. xxi. figs. 3, 4, 5.

PLATE XII.

FIBULA, BEADS, ETC., FROM A GRAVE NEAR STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE objects represented in this plate are engraved from drawings executed and very kindly presented by the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A., rector of Leasingham, who has also furnished us with the following account:—

“ In the process of enlarging a stone-pit in the parish of *Castle Bytham*, near Stamford, during the year 1850, a female skeleton was discovered, together with the objects here enumerated:—

“ No. I. The left incisor tooth from the lower jaw of a beaver, set in a shank of mixed metal gilt. The upper portion of this shank has been injured through its long burial; but it probably was supplied either with a ring, or a hook, so as to enable its owner to suspend it as an ornamental charm from a chain round her neck, or perhaps from the very bead necklace, a portion of which is represented below.

“ No. II. A ring fibula of white metal gilt, in very excellent preservation, and set with four gems closely resembling carbuncles. An irregular interlacing pattern is worked over the whole front surface, but it is perfectly plain behind.

“ No. III. An ear-ring of copper, or mixed metal gilt, slightly increasing in diameter as it recedes from the point of junction.

“ No. IV. Glass beads of various colours, sizes, and degrees of opacity. Deep blue is their predominant tint; but this is relieved by a light green specimen, and by others nearly resembling, both in colour and substance, ‘ Samian ware.’ The last bead to the left, it will be observed, is a *double* one.

“ No. V. A horse's tooth, the masticating surface of which has been

ground down smooth. Through the top, holes have been drilled, it having probably formed a suspended ornament or charm.

“No. VI. A jet article found with the foregoing.”

These interesting relics were exhibited by the Rev. J. Birch Reynardson, at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, in February, 1853, and a wood-cut of the quoit-shaped fibula will be found in the Proceedings of that body.¹ It is there observed, that “the interlaced work closely resembles that on ornaments found at Caenby, Lincolnshire, in the tumulus opened by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis.”² This fibula has a Scandinavian character, which favours the supposition that its owner was a Danish lady.³ The reader may compare it with the specimen found between Husband’s Bosworth in Leicestershire, and Welford in Northamptonshire, about sixty years’ since, which is stated to have been discovered with human bones by a labourer digging gravel.⁴

The beaver’s tooth, for such it is pronounced to be by Mr. Quekett, of the College of Surgeons, is not the least remarkable of the relics discovered in the grave at Castle Bytham. It adds another to the many examples of the practice of mounting and wearing such objects as charms or amulets. Several specimens were found in the graves of Livonia.⁵ A tusk, mounted in metal, and doubtless designed for the same use, was found at Richborough.⁶

¹ Vol. x. p. 81.

² Ibid. vol. vii. p. 36.

³ Some rudely formed fibulæ of this quoit shape were found in the cemetery at Barrow-Furlong in Northamptonshire. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 326, pl. xii. figs. 2, 5. We have lately seen several specimens found in Leicestershire.

⁴ *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1800, pl. iii. p. 121, and 1815, pl. ii. p. 209. The two engravings differ in size; but in the first communication the fibula is stated to be 2½ inches in diameter.

⁵ See Bähr’s *Gräber der Liven*, Dresden, 4to. 1850, tafs. 3, 9, 10. The greater part of these remains are now in the collection of the British Museum. A tusk, perforated for suspension, is also given in “*Der Germanische Todtenlagen bei Selzen*,” folding plate No. 8. The practice, however, appears to have been known much earlier.

⁶ *The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lymne*, London, 4to. 1850, p. 110.

PLATE XIII.

BRONZE BUCKET, FOUND AT CUDDSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS vessel, kindly lent for this work by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, was found at the same time and place as the glass vases engraved in our sixth plate, and noticed at p. 11. It is to be regretted, that these objects were removed from the place of their deposit by the labourers by whom they were discovered, without the superintendence of some competent person, as only the vague and general account already given has reached us.

The dimensions of this bucket are as follow:—Height, 9 inches, depth, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; inside diameter, at top, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; outside diameter, at bottom, 5 inches; the thickness of metal about $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch. The handle with its sockets, and the hooped parts are of a heavy solid character; while the metal forming the body of the vessel is much lighter, and, in this respect, somewhat resembling sheet metal used for ordinary pots and boilers. It is ornamented on the outside by lines which appear to have been cut with a graving-tool. There is a crack near the rim over which a piece of copper has been rivetted.¹ The vessel is covered with a thin incrustation of the oxide of copper, mingled with ferruginous patches derived from the soil in which it has lain.

It has been already remarked, that although the bucket containing the stycas discovered at Hexham is, like the present, formed of metal, its shape is reversed, being narrow at the top and broad at the bottom like a churn. The use of the singular and unique example here engraved can only be conjectured, but it may probably have been consecrated to the same purpose as those hooped and staved vessels sometimes discovered in Anglo-Saxon graves, and of which we hope to give an example hereafter.

¹ In the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pp. 132-6, will be found the representation of a copper bowl, which has been carefully patched with pieces of metal bearing figures evidently of the Pagan Saxon period.

PLATE XII.



BRONZE BUCKET FOUND AT CUDDEPHEN, LANCASHIRE.

PLATE XIV.



FIBULA FOUND NEAR BILLESDON, LEICESTERSHIRE.

J. Baskin, del. et sc.

If this very interesting object should be pronounced of decided Anglo-Saxon workmanship, it must assuredly be ascribed to an early period. The bottom seems so contrived as to be fitted on a trivet, but whether this vessel was used for sacred or culinary purposes, must be left to conjecture. Like other vessels of the same metal, found in Anglo-Saxon graves, it bears evidence of having been carefully patched, a circumstance which shows that it was held in some estimation by its former owner. Our ancestors attached considerable value to such vessels or utensils, not perhaps, as articles of *virtu*, but probably because they associated their use with traditions of individuals renowned in the songs of their poets. To such things the lines of *Beowulf* seem to allude:—

Orcas stondan
Fyrn manna fatu,
Feormend lease.

Vidit crateras stare,
Priscorum hominum vasa,
Antiquas reliquias.
Beowulf, xxxviii.

PLATE XIV.

FIBULA FOUND NEAR BILLESDON, LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS fine fibula was dug up by a labourer employed in husbandry within a short distance of Billesdon Coplow, the seat of Charles Thomas Freer, Esq. No other relics were found near it. The finder took it at once to Mr. Freer, who, together with Sir Frederic Fowke, is joint lord of the Manor of Billesdon, and by these gentlemen it was presented to the museum of Leicester, where it is now preserved. It is composed of the inferior bronze so much in use at the period to which it may be assigned, the surface being washed or plated with gold. Its peculiarity is the silver platings, which have been partly destroyed by corrosion. There is less fancy than usual in the ornamentation of this fibula; but its design renders it an object of considerable interest.

PLATE XV.

FRAGMENTS FROM A TUMULUS AT CAENBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

THESE objects were discovered by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis in a large tumulus at Caenby, about ten miles north of Lincoln, and a quarter of a mile due east from the Hull and Lincoln road. That gentleman, in his account communicated to the Archæological Institute,¹ states, that the tumulus stands on elevated ground and is very regular in shape, measuring three hundred and forty feet in circumference, its greatest height being about eight feet from the level of the ground. The tumulus covered a skeleton "in a sitting position, but very much crushed together by the weight of superincumbent soil." A sword-blade, a horse-shoe, and some pieces of horse-furniture, were found together with the fragments engraved in our plate, which are supposed by Mr. Jarvis to be portions of a highly ornamented shield.

Mr. Jarvis states, that "in this barrow there were no stones—nothing whatever to protect the remains of the defunct warrior. He must have been placed originally in a sitting position, his sword probably on the right side, the shield on his knees. Where the remains of the horse, the bit and shoes were placed, I was unable to ascertain; but it is very likely, that the enormous weight of earth now eight feet high, and which originally must have been nearer sixteen feet, would in settling, somewhat alter the relative position of the objects interred. The skeleton was deposited on the level surface of the field, and not in a cist; for what purpose the hole was made, which I have before described, I cannot imagine. All the pieces of wood are flat, and not convex; but

¹ Vol. vii. p. 36.

PLATE XIV.



FRAGMENTS FROM A TUMULUS AT CERNAY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

I could find no pieces of wood or metal to enable me to form any conjecture as regards the shape or size of the shield, nor any part of the boss of the shield, if I except the small portion of silver rim. The silver plate was affixed to a separate piece of wood, let into the larger portion, and which eventually separated from it. The dimensions, however, must have been very large; the mere fragments found, supplied evidence of five ornamented circles; two of them measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter, one $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and one $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches."

Every reader of this account, must have felt regret that the remains from the tumulus at Caenby, have been obtained in so fragmentary a state, and that they were not, in fact, excavated by labourers more accustomed to such researches; while some will doubt whether the objects delineated in our plate, are really portions of a shield.

The fragments engraved in our plate, are now deposited in the British Museum. A selection has been made from those best preserved; but the whole are in so shattered a state as to defy our recognising the shape of the object they were intended to ornament. Nos. 1 and 4 may assist us a little in shewing how they were disposed; a similar ornament to that on the fragment No. 4, being detached from the fragment No. 1.

The pelta-shaped ornaments have been set with garnets, the colour of which was heightened by hatched leaves of gold below them.

The embossed objects, Nos. 2 and 3, are of silver. The first resembles in shape, the ornaments found on the curious buckets of this period—the other offers a very peculiar pattern, some portions of which resemble the legs of frogs.

The ornamentation of the disc, which is of copper gilded, the centre being set with a pearl, in the piece of wood, No. 4, will remind the antiquary of that on the gold Bullæ discovered in the Anglo-Saxon graves of Kent. The state of the wood leaves us in doubt whether it is pine or yew. All we can ascertain is, that the wood has a coniferous fibre.

PLATE XVI.

PORTION OF A FIBULA FROM A TUMULUS AT INGARSBY,
LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS very large and fine fibula was found upon the estate of Lord Maynard, at Ingarsby, in a mound or tumulus of sand, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. William Carver, about twenty-five years ago, when the mound was planted with larch trees. In digging the holes for the young trees, several skeletons, with some relics, were turned up, but nothing appears to have been preserved except the fibula engraved in our plate.

This example is remarkable, not only on account of its unusually large size, but also for its jewelled ornaments; some of which have unfortunately been lost. Three of these remain, one being composed, apparently, of a nipple of blue vitreous paste, the others of thin slabs of garnet, almost level with the metal encasing it. There are remains of silver rivets around the edges, which are pierced with small holes, probably for the holding of some kind of lining, with which the back was once covered. It appears to be composed of the usual description of bronze, the surface of which has been covered with gilding.

The same eccentricity and want of uniformity, are observable in the ornamentation of this object, as in most of the other specimens of the same period that have come under our notice. It appears to have been very roughly used by the finders; having lost its lower portion, and being otherwise damaged at the edges, while even that now represented is broken into two pieces.

For permission to engrave this fibula, we are indebted to the kindness of the owner, Mr. Carver. Our thanks are also due to W. Napier Reeve, Esq., of Leicester, to whose good offices we are indebted for obtaining the loan of this, as well as that of the fibula found at Billesdon.

PLATE XVI.



PORTION OF A FIBULA FROM A TUMULUS AT INGARBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

PLATE XVII.



GLASS DRINKING VESSELS FROM CEMETERIES IN KENT.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is a result of the interaction of the various forces acting on the particles.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results obtained in the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions, and that the structure of the atom is a result of the interaction of the various forces acting on the particles.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom has many important applications, and that it is a result of the interaction of the various forces acting on the particles.



PLATE XVII.

GLASS DRINKING-VESSLS FROM CEMETERIES IN
EAST KENT.

THE objects engraved in our plate, from drawings executed and very kindly presented by Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., are interesting examples of the glass vessels used by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. They are by most antiquaries considered to be drinking-cups; and it has been conjectured, that as they could not, when filled, be relinquished until drained to the bottom, the name of "tumbler," now applied to glasses which may be set down, and not easily overturned, originated with such vessels.¹

Fig. 1 is of extremely delicate fabric, of rich brown glass, the tint resembling the colour of a dead leaf. Its outline is very graceful, and its weight scarcely perceptible in the hand. Immediately under the lip are several thin threads of glass, ending in a small elongated lump, the whole having been applied after the vessel was formed. A lump of glass, more opaque than the rest, forms a knob at the base of the cup, and is slightly twisted around it.

This vessel is now in the possession of Mrs. Harrison, of Sandwich, who inherits it from her father, a farmer at Woodnesborough, in the neighbourhood of that town, upon whose land it was found at the end of the last century. About thirty others, it is said, were discovered in the same locality; and they were kept at the farm, to be used at "harvest-homes," and on other special occasions, by the farm-labourers. In

¹ The student of classical antiquities will be reminded of the drinking-cups of the Greeks, inscribed ΠΡΟΠΙΝΕ ΜΗ ΚΑΤΘΗΙΣ (*Drink, and don't set down*). See the "Cat. Durand.," p. 295; and Panofka, "Recherches sur les Noms des Vases Grecs," pl. v. p. 30; also, "Musée Blacas," pl. xxv. 3.

such hands they were, of course, doomed to destruction; and the example here engraved is the only one that has escaped!

Fig. 2 is a vessel of very different shape, but with the peculiarity of form already noticed in the other. It is of very transparent light-green glass, the upper part decorated with a spiral thread, joining to a band of glass encircling the cup; from these descend thick pillars or ribs, which are alternately ornamented by indentations. It holds exactly a pint. This specimen was found at Gilton, near Sandwich, together with a bronze patera similar to that in our tenth plate. Both are in the very interesting collection of antiquities formed by Mr. W. H. Rolfe.

Douglas, who has represented several examples of glass drinking-vessels discovered in Kentish cemeteries, has engraved one similar to this, and gives the following account of it:—"A glass vessel from Woodnesborough, near Sandwich. The drawing sent by Mrs. Boys, who lately received a fibula from thence. Thirty of these vessels were found near the conical hill there, some years back."² This may have been the identical vessel represented in our plate; and if so, it will on comparison be perceived that Douglas, himself an excellent draughtsman, was not supplied with an accurate drawing.

Drinking-glasses, distinguished by the same peculiarities, have been found in the Frank cemeteries of France and Germany.³ An example resembling our fig. 1 has lately been discovered by the Abbé Cochet, at Envermeu.

² *Nenia Britannica*, p. 71, and pl. xvii.

³ *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*, folding-plate, figs. 6, 7, 10, 11, 16.

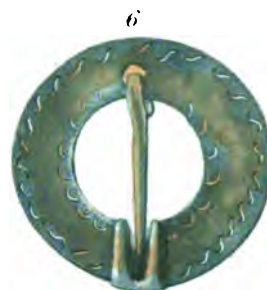


PLATE XVIII.

FIBULÆ FOUND NEAR RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE.

THE particulars of the discovery of these objects were communicated by Mr. M. H. Bloxham to the Birmingham Philosophical Institution; and they have been noticed, and some of the examples engraved on a reduced scale, published by Mr. Roach Smith.¹

About thirty years since, the labourers employed in repairing the road on the line of the Watling-street, about a mile from the Romano-British settlement at Cestersover, between Bensford-bridge and the road leading from Rugby to Lutterworth, disturbed a number of human skeletons, which lay buried at the depth of from eighteen inches to two feet below the surface. With these skeletons were deposited weapons and objects of personal use and ornament, consisting of the iron heads of spears, umbones of shields, knives, fibulæ, beads, tweezers, etc. One urn only was found, and that unfortunately was broken. It was highly ornamented and well baked, and had evidently been turned in a lathe.² The contents were a mass of ashes concreted together. It is said, that close to this urn lay a sword, the only one discovered; and on the top of the urn was an iron spear-head, with a narrow rim of brass encircling the socket. Several small half-burnt cups were also found; but these, with a single exception, fell to pieces. The occurrence of the urn favours the inference, that this burial-place was used by an Anglo-Saxon

¹ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 36.

² *Ibid.*, p. 41, where the urn is represented.

tribe from their first settlement in the neighbourhood, down to the last period of paganism.³

Some of the fibulæ engraved in our plate resemble generally those found in the midland counties of England; but there are two which are deserving of especial notice. Figures 2 and 5, especially the former, are remarkable for their termination in the head of a horse. In one this is really represented with a spirit and truthfulness that contrasts singularly with the rude and conventional style observable in the Anglo-Saxon ornamentation of this period. Fibulæ with the ends terminating in ornaments of this kind, are less common in England than on the Continent. In some of the latter, the eyes of these heads are formed of garnets.

The fibula No. 4 is of a form frequently met with in Anglo-Saxon interments. They do not occur so often in the Frank graves; but in the cemeteries of Livonia, fibulæ of a less simple penannular shape are more common, as may be seen in several examples now in the collection of the British Museum. The quoit-shaped fibula, No. 6, although of rude workmanship, may be compared with the beautiful example found near Stamford, and engraved in plate XII. of this work.

Our plate is engraved from very accurate and beautiful drawings taken by Mr. Edward Pretty, of Northampton, from the objects at the time of their discovery, and now kindly lent for this work.

³ This supposes that we are right in concluding that cremation was the earlier mode of sepulture among our forefathers, and not the observance of a particular tribe—a subject on which, at present, we have but scanty information. Among the old Saxons, so late as the end of the eighth century, the practice of cremation appears to have been far from extinct, if we may judge from the Capitulary:—"Si quis corpus defuncti hominis, secundum ritum paganorum, flammâ consumi fecerit, et ossa ejus ad cinerem redegerit, capite punietur."—*Capit. de partib. Saxoniz*, c. vii., anno 789.

PLATE XIX.



FIBULAE FROM A CEMETERY AT FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

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PLATE XIX.

FIBULÆ FROM A CEMETERY AT FAIRFORD,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE nine fibulæ engraved in this plate have been described by Mr. Wylie in his interesting account of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford.¹ All, except the first, are in the possession of that gentleman, who has kindly permitted us to exhibit them at one view, with the addition of colour, so necessary to convey a proper idea of their present appearance.

No. 2 differs in fabric from the rest, being slightly concave, and the inside covered with a bronze foil² which has been gilt. The ornamentation of this inner surface is very singular, and probably unique. Within an interlaced border is a wheel-shaped figure, between the spokes of which are objects closely resembling the letter *ŕ* that appears on Mercian coins of a certainly later date. Whether these objects are merely the arbitrary device of the Saxon artist, or whether they have a significance yet to be explained, are points which we leave to the discussion of our archæologists.³ A pair of these fibulæ were found on the right breast of the skeleton (which measured 6 feet 6 inches), one below the other. The backs, on removing the corrosion, appeared to have been silvered.

No. 3 is a fibula of the ordinary configuration, formed of solid metal, and ornamented and gilt on the inside. It was found with another of

¹ Fairford Graves, 4to. Oxford, 1852.

² In this respect, it resembles the fibulæ discovered in the Harnham Cemetery. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pl. xii. fig. 9.

³ The appearance of these objects on a large fibula found at Fairford (see *Archæologia*, xxxiv. pl. x. fig. 2) favours the inference, that the prototype was the outline of a human face. This will be more apparent to the numismatist, who is familiar with the gradations of corruption in the types of ancient coins of barbarous and semi-barbarous states.

the same pattern, on either breast of what, from the beads and ear-rings that accompanied it, was doubtless the skeleton of a woman.

No. 4 is another fibula, having for its device a rudely designed human face in the centre, surrounded by a number of grotesque ornaments.

No. 5 is one of a pair found on either breast of the skeleton of a woman, with which were discovered beads, rings, and one of those remarkable glass vessels resembling that engraved in our second plate, but of a yellow hue.⁴

No. 6 is another example of a pair found in the same position as the preceding. Another pair was found of similar type in another grave; and the fibula lately exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Ouvry, and said to have been discovered at Mentmore in Buckinghamshire,⁵ appears to be modelled on the same pattern, although the workmanship is much ruder.

No. 7, one of a pair found, like the former, on either breast.

Nos. 8 and 9 are also examples of pairs found in the same position as the former.

It will be seen, that all the fibulæ have been ornamented with gilding on the inside, which their peculiar configuration is so well contrived to protect. Mr. Wylie informs us, that in every instance the fibulæ in the Fairford Cemetery were found on the *breasts* of the skeletons, and not just below the shoulders, as observed at Harnham and other Anglo-Saxon burial places, where their precise situation was very plainly indicated by the greenish blue tinge imparted by their erugo to the clavicles. In the present state of our knowledge of the remains we are attempting to illustrate, facts apparently trifling as these may be deemed worthy of passing mention.

⁴ Fairford Graves, pl. i. See also "La Normandie Souterraine," by the Abbé Cochet Planche x. fig. 1. 8vo. Rouen, 1854.

⁵ Archæologia, vol. xxxv. p. 381.

PLATE XX.



FIBULAE FOUND IN WARWICKSHIRE & LEICESTERSHIRE.

PLATE XX.

FIBULÆ FOUND IN WARWICKSHIRE AND
LEICESTERSHIRE.

THESE fibulæ present a very striking contrast to each other, not only in their configuration, but also in their fabrication and style of ornament. No. 1 is preserved in the Museum at Warwick; and we are indebted to Mr. W. B. Dickinson, of Leamington, for his kind offices in obtaining permission to examine and engrave it for this work. It was discovered by a labourer, about three years ago, while digging a gravel-pit near the railway at Emscote Road, in the Parish of Saint Nicholas, Warwick, about two feet nine inches below the surface of the ground. "The character of the ground," Mr. Dickinson observes, "was nine inches of mould and two feet of gravel;" and there is every reason to suppose, that the remains discovered at the same time formed one of many interments in the same locality.

With this fibula was found a skull, a very large crystal ball, and a fragment of a silver ring ornamented with heart-shaped impressions made with a punch. The crystal resembles others found with Anglo-Saxon remains, particularly that described by Mr. Wylie,¹ and the example found in an urn at Hunsbury Hill, Northamptonshire, now preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and is, like them, cut in facets, but it is of much larger dimensions, being an inch and a half in diameter.²

¹ Fairford Graves, pl. iv. fig. 1.

² It has been conjectured that this crystal may have been appended to the fibula; but as we know nothing whatever of the relative position of the two objects, we must wait for

This fibula is remarkable for its elaborate ornament, as well as for the insertion of amethyst-coloured vitrified pastes, which are nearly obliterated by decomposition. The same description of ornament probably occurs in the three fibulæ of similar configuration found by Mr. Neville in the extensive cemetery of Little Wilbraham, but it appears to have escaped the observation of the artist.³

No. 2 is a very fine example of what may be appropriately termed a cruciform fibula, although it is very doubtful whether its shape bears any allusion to the Christian emblem of the cross. It is stated to have been found about the year 1785, near Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, "with a number of coins, principally of the age of Constantine," together with a flat circular fibula of bronze, among rubbish and remains of buildings, about two feet below the surface. A portion of tessellated pavement was discovered at the same time about sixty yards from the spot.

An account of these discoveries was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, through Sir Joseph Banks, by Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, by whom the fibula was at the time presented to the Society's Museum, where it is still preserved.⁴

This fibula has been gilt; and the salient portions of it plated with silver, in a manner similar to that found at Billesdon, in the same county, engraved in our 14th plate. This description of ornamentation has not, we believe, been observed in the Anglo-Saxon fibulæ discovered in the southern parts of the kingdom.

further evidence. Every discovery of this kind shews the great importance of observing the deposits *in situ*. In this instance, the companion fibula—for they are frequently met with in pairs—was probably overlooked by the man who discovered it. A wood-cut of the crystal is given by Mr. Albert Way, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. ix. p. 179.

³ *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. i. fig. 3; pl. v. fig. 28; pl. vi. fig. 40.

⁴ *Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, Nov. 6, 1785, vol. xxii. p. 433. *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 370.

PLATE XXI.



BEADS FOUND IN LINCOLNSHIRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, & WILTSHIRE.

J. Busire, del. & sc.

PLATE XXI.

BEADS FOUND IN LINCOLNSHIRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
AND WARWICKSHIRE.

THE necklace here represented is preserved in the collection of the British Museum, where it is described as "a string of beads found in Syston Park, Lincolnshire; presented by Sir Joseph Banks." No particulars of the discovery are given, but the student of Anglo-Saxon antiquities will need no evidence as to the age to which they may be ascribed. They present an interesting variety of the beads so frequently found in the graves of this period. The first six are of amber, uniform in size, and more spherical in shape than they are sometimes found.

Nos. 3, 7, and 9 are of glass, and are probably *casts* from the very common grey fluted porcelain bead of the Roman period, which must have abounded in this island at the time of the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. Several examples, apparently formed from similar models, were discovered in the cemetery at Harnham, near Salisbury; but the glass of which they are composed is in its crude state, and of an olive green colour. Nos. 5 and 8 are double beads of coloured pastes.

No. 10 is remarkable for its construction, resembling that of the large single bead, No. 11, which was found, a short time since, in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford, Gloucestershire. With the exception of this last, beads of the same character have, we believe, been found only

in the northern counties of England. Among the numerous examples of beads discovered in the extensive cemetery of Little Wilbraham, not a single specimen of this description appears to have been met with.

Beads of amber frequently form portions of the necklaces of this period. They appear to have been held in estimation not merely as personal ornaments, but as amulets, since amorphous fragments are sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon graves, and occasionally a solitary large bead, like the specimen No. 12, which we discovered in the grave of a young person at Harnham. It was the sole deposit, and lay in the lap of the skeleton, on which the left hand rested.¹ The Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett possesses examples found by him in the tumuli of Breach Downs, in Kent: one is a large bead, with a ring of wire through the centre; the other an amorphous fragment, furnished also with a ring for suspension, and very closely resembling that given by M. Bähr in his description of the Livonian graves.²

Pliny gives us an interesting account of the estimation in which amber was held by the Roman women, and appears to be somewhat at a loss to assign a reason for its being so highly prized by them.³

¹ In one of the Harnham graves, a large flat bone bead was found near the left wrist of the skeleton of a man.

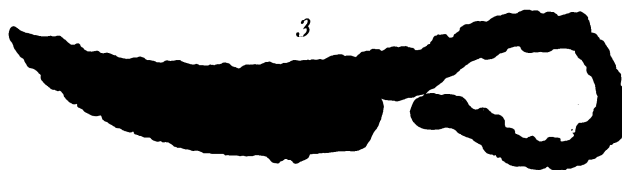
² Der Gräber der Liven, 4to. Dresden, 1850. Taf. xi., fig. 13. The lump of amber found in the Breach-Down grave, measures three inches by two.

³ Proximum locum in deliciis, feminarum tamen ad huc tantum, *succina* obtinent; eademque omnia hac quam gemma auctoritatem, etc.—*Hist. Nat. lib. xxxvii. c. 9.*

PLATE XXII.



1/2 size of original



THEir AND ITS CONTENTS FOUND AT EYE, SUFFOLK.

J. Barnard del.

PLATE XXII.

URN AND ITS CONTENTS, FOUND AT EYE, SUFFOLK.

THIS Urn and its contents are preserved in the British Museum. They were found many years ago in a sand-pit at Eye, in Suffolk, a district in which on several occasions antiquities have been discovered. Gough, in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, says that "In the summer of 1781 were found at Eye, in a leaden case, in a sand-pit, several hundred gold coins of Valentinian senior and junior, Gratian, Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius, in the finest preservation"¹; and a few years since a number of pennies of Edward the Confessor were found at Campsey Ash. Both these discoveries are very significant proofs of the former occupation of this tract of country.

The Urn, though less ornamented, is of the same character as that given in our fourth plate, and may be compared with those found at Markeshall, near Norwich²; at Kingston, near Derby³; at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire⁴; near Rugby⁵; and other localities in England. Several of the same description are in the collection of the British

¹ Vol. ii. p. 90.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. xxviii., figs. 1—4.

³ *Collect. Antiqua.*, vol. ii., p. 228.

⁴ *Saxon Obsequies*, pls. 24 to 33.

⁵ *Ante*, p. 35.

Museum; but, unfortunately, there is no record of the places of their discovery.

As already observed, we are not yet in possession of sufficient evidence to enable us to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the funereal observances of the people to whom these Urns must be referred. The fact that they have been found hitherto solely in counties north of the Thames contributes to the perplexity of the Antiquary. In some places the interments are uniformly of this description, but in others both inhumation and cremation appear to have been contemporaneous.

The comb found in this urn is very characteristic of these interments; but this object is also found with skeletons, both in Anglo-Saxon and Frankish graves.⁶ The knife of this form and size is a novelty: it was probably worn at the girdle with the tweezers and shears.⁷

⁶ Several bone combs, and portions of combs, were found in the urns exhumed at Little Wilbraham. They were more frequently met with in the graves of women in the Cemetery of Selzen; but they were also found in those of men, aptly illustrating the line of Sidonius Apollinaris—

“ Pro barbâ tenues perarantur pectine cristæ.”

Paneg. in Majoriano.

The Abbé Cochet states that the Frank warriors appear to have carried these implements in a pouch at the girdle.—*La Normandie Souterraine*, p. 218.

⁷ These shears resemble a pair found with the skeleton of a woman on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, by Lord Lonsborough, in 1850—



Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, vol.ii., p.59.

(01501) 14115

PLATE XXIII.



(01501) 14115



WAR AXES.

(01501) 14115

J. B. Smith

PLATE XXIII.

WAR AXES.

THE objects represented in our plate of the actual size, though unattractive, are yet of peculiar interest, belonging, as they do, to the period embraced in this work. The two first are specimens of the hatchet or "Taper axe" of the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, a weapon very closely resembling in shape the "Francisca," in the use of which the Franks—from whom it derived its appellation—were so skilled.¹

Axes, or hatchets of this description, are of unfrequent occurrence in our Anglo-Saxon graves; but it is not unlikely that they were in more general use during the Danish invasions, as a less costly arm than the sword, which, as we shall hereafter attempt to show, was not the ordinary weapon of the Pagan Saxons. In France, the Frank warrior is often found interred with his "Francisca";² and when this occurs, the spear is observed to be reversed, as in the Selzen graves,³ and not placed upright by the side of the head, as it is invariably found in those of the Anglo-Saxons.

No. 1, differing from the others in the configuration of the socket,

¹ "Secures quas Hispani ab usu Francorum per derivationem franciscas vocant."—*Isidorus Hisp.*, lib. xviii., c. 6.

² L'Abbé Cochet. *La Normandie Souterraine*, pp. 202, 204, 272, 301.

³ *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*, pls. 18, 21. See Mr. Wylie's remarks on the Merovingian Cemetery of Envermen, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 223.

was found in the bed of the Thames at London. It belongs to the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, who possesses several other examples.

No. 2 is a remarkable, and, we believe, unique example of a diminutive axe, formed on the same model as the others, but evidently designed for a youthful hand. It was found at Colchester. Though some may be disposed to regard it as a toy, it appears not improbable that it is something more than a mere plaything, and that the skilful use of this weapon, like that of the spiculum, so often found in the graves of boys, was only attained by long practice, commenced in early life, in the same manner as the use of the formidable English bow was acquired after the Norman conquest. This diminutive weapon recalls the lines of Sidonius Apollinaris, who, describing the warlike manners and equipments of the Franks, says of them—

“ Excussisse citas vastum per inane bipennes,⁴
Et plagæ precisse locum, clypeosque rotare
Ludus, et intortas præcedere saltibus hastas,
Inque hostem venisse prius : puerilibus annis,
Est belli maturus amor”—

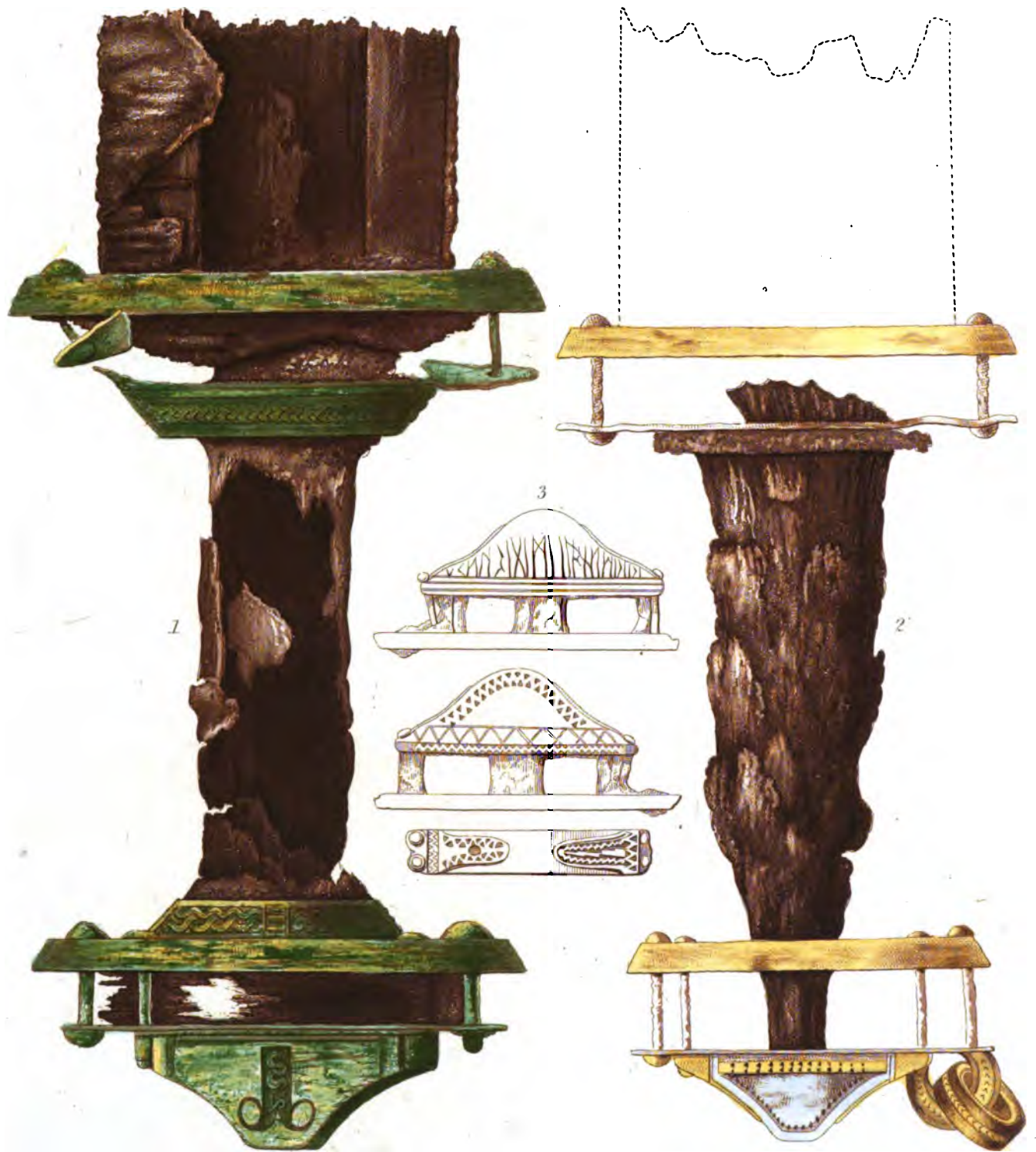
That the weapon termed “Taper-axe” was well known, we learn from the charter of Canute to Christ Church, Canterbury, granting the haven of Sandwich and the dues thereof, on either side, as far as a man standing in a ship at flood tide could cast a taper-axe on shore.⁵

No. 3 is in the collection of the British Museum, and in remarkably good preservation. It was found at Icklingham, in Suffolk.

⁴ The term “bipennis,” though originally signifying an axe with two edges, was evidently applied in later times to any description of axe used in war. See proofs in the writer’s remarks “On some of the weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic Races,” in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 171.

⁵ *ƿpā mæg ān taper-æx beon gepoppen ūt of ðam scipe ūp on ðæt land.*—*Codex Diplomat. Ævi Saxonici*, vol. iv. p. 24. Axes of all kinds were probably used at the battle of Hastings. When the Normans feigned flight, “they were pursued by the Saxons,” says the *Chronique de Normandie*, “chascun la hache à son col.” In the Bayeux tapestry the axes have long handles.

PLATE XXIV.



SWORD HILTS FROM GRAVES IN EAST KENT.

PLATE XXIV.

SWORD-HILTS, FROM GRAVES IN EAST KENT.

THESE sword-hilts were found in the same district of East Kent, the one at Coombe, the other at Gilton, villages a short distance from Sandwich.

No. 1 is in the possession of Mr. W. W. Boreham, whose account of its finding is thus given:—"Six feet below an artificial surface of a kind of clay, about twenty yards diameter, was a grave, in which were found a copper bowl or basin, with short legs and with handles, containing some burnt human bones. By the side of the bowl were two swords and a spear-head in iron, some glass and amber beads, and part of an ornament set with garnet or coloured glass. The swords appeared to be wrapped in cloth, and a veil of cloth appears to have been laid on the bowl, portions of which are still adhering to the edges."¹

Mr. Boreham having kindly forwarded this remarkable weapon for our inspection, our artist has made a very accurate drawing of the hilt. Its total length is exactly three feet and half an inch. The blade is 2 feet $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, and at the top $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, increasing to about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch more in the middle. The handle is exceedingly well adapted for a firm grasp. The two metal fillets of bronze gilt, which encircle the top and bottom of the hilt, are ornamented with a characteristic plaited pattern, and there is a curious *indented* ornament on the pommel. The blade is still covered with portions of its wooden sheath, which appears

¹ Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute, vol. i. p. 27. An account of this sword, with an etching, will be found in Coll. Antiqua, vol. ii. p. 164, pl. 38.

to have been enclosed in an outer-casing of leather, of which also fragments adhere to the blade near the hilt.

No. 2 is another example, but of superior workmanship, in the collection of Mr. Rolfe. It was first noticed by Mr. C. R. Smith in the *Archæologia*, with other remains found at Gilton, vol. xxx., p. 132.

It has been supposed that the Anglo-Saxon was generally buried with his sword, but this is contrary to the experience of those who have been accustomed to researches in the cemeteries of that people. The sword is only *occasionally* found; and of seventy graves explored by the writer at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, not a single example of that weapon was discovered.² Although swords are frequently mentioned in the wills of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and are sometimes found in their graves, their occurrence is by no means so frequent as the spear, which was evidently the ordinary and, indeed, the national weapon. We learn this, not only from the fact that male and female relationship was distinguished as the "spear-half" and the "spindle-half,"³ but also from the very significant allusion to this weapon in the laws of Edward the Confessor—"Buy off the spear, or bear it"; *i.e.*, compound for the slain, or bear the feud⁴; and it is not presuming too much to suppose, that the presence of the sword is in most cases an indication that the owner was above the ordinary rank. These remarks apply rather to the Pagan Saxon than to the later period, when swords, often richly ornamented, appear to have been in more general use. Æthelstan Etheling's will is remarkable for

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 259. Compare also the number of swords found in the Tumuli of Breach-Down, and, later, at Wilbraham and at Fairford.

³ Thus Alfred the Great says in his will—"Min yldra fæder hæfde gecweten his land on ða spere heafde, næs on ða spinl heafde."—*Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, vol. ii. p. 116.

⁴ "Emendacionem faciat parentibus aut guerram paciatur, unde Angli proverbium habebant :—Bicge spere of sibe ofer bere, quod est dicere, lanceam eme de latere aut fer eam."—*Leges. Regis. Edw. Confess. Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 447.

the mention of several costly swords. He leaves a sword with silver hilt and gilt belt and fastenings, and a silver-hilted sword that had belonged to Ulfcytel. To Edmund his brother he gives the sword that had been King Offa's,⁵ and the sword with the "pitted hilt"; and to Eadric, Wynflede's son, a sword marked with the hand.⁶ Ætheric (A.D. 997) gives his sword, with its belt and fastenings; and in the will of Wulfric (A.D. 1002) two silver-hilted swords are mentioned.⁷ Swords, with richly ornamented hilts, are mentioned in the poem of Beowulf, from which also we learn that they were sometimes engraved with runic characters:—

Swā was on þæm scenne	So was on the surface
scīran goldes,	of the bright gold,
þur rūn stafas,	with runic letters
rihte ge-mearcod,	rightly marked,
ge-seted and ge-sæd	set and said
hwām ƿ sweord ge-worht	for whom that sword
ireнна cyst,	the costliest of irons
ærest wære.	was first made. ⁸

A passage curiously enough illustrated by fig. 3, a sword pommel engraved with runes, found in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, and preserved in the collection of Mr. Rolfe. This object would prove, if proof were required, the Anglo-Saxon character of the sword-hilts engraved in our plate.

⁵ Was this the Hunish sword which Charlemagne sent as a present to Offa? "*Vestras quoque dilectioni unum baltheum et unum gladium Huniscum, et duo pallia serica.*"—*Epistola ad Offam Regem Merciorum. Corpus Juris Germanici Antiqui*, ed. Walter, Tom. ii. p. 125.

⁶ Possibly the *Hand of Benediction*, a favourite device on the coins of the period of the will here cited.

⁷ "ƿæs swurðes mið ƿan sylfrenan hyltan ƿe Wulfric worhte and ƿane gylbenan fetels—ƿes seolferhiltan swurðes ƿe Ulfcytel ahte—And ic geann Eādmunde minen brēðer ƿæs swurðes ƿe Offa cyng ahte, & ƿes swurðes mið ƿam pytteben hiltan—And ic geann Eādric Wynflede sunu ƿæs swurðes ƿe seō hand is on gemearcōð. And ic geann Alfnōðe minon swurð-witan ƿæs scearban malswurðes. — *Codex Diplomat. Ævi Saxonici*, vol. iii. p. 361. "mines swyrðes mið fetele."—*Ib.* iii. p. 304. "twā seolfor hilted sweorð."—*Ib.* vi. p. 147.

⁸ Beowulf. ed. Kemble, xxiv., l. 3386.

The hilt of the sword, fig. 2, which is of silver-gilt, is remarkable for the loop and moveable ring, the purpose of which we are unable to explain. It probably served for the appendage of a charm or talisman, perhaps one of those large crystal beads which are sometimes found in the graves of men.

That swords were highly valued appears very plainly from the foregoing notices; but that among the people of Teutonic race the spear was regarded as the symbol of sex and the badge of authority, is shown also in the History and Institutions of the Franks. When Gonthram made over the kingdom to Childebert, he delivered to him a spear with the words—"Hoc est indicium quod tibi omne regnum meum tradidi."⁹ The spear and the shield, and sometimes the lorica, are mentioned in the capitularies;¹⁰ but the sword very rarely. It was the weapon of a free man; and if a slave offended by carrying a spear, the staff of it was to be broken over his back.¹¹

The Abbé Cochet remarks on the swords found in the Frank graves—"À Londinières, comme partout, les sabres ont été rares. Il paraît bien que la sabre, lorsqu'il était un peu long, devenait l'attribut du militaire consommé."¹² The same remark will apply to the swords found in our Anglo-Saxon graves, which clearly evidence that the defunct, when living, was either wealthy or had attained to a certain dignity. A reference to our Anglo-Saxon laws will satisfy the reader that this weapon was not the most ordinary arm. If a man of humble

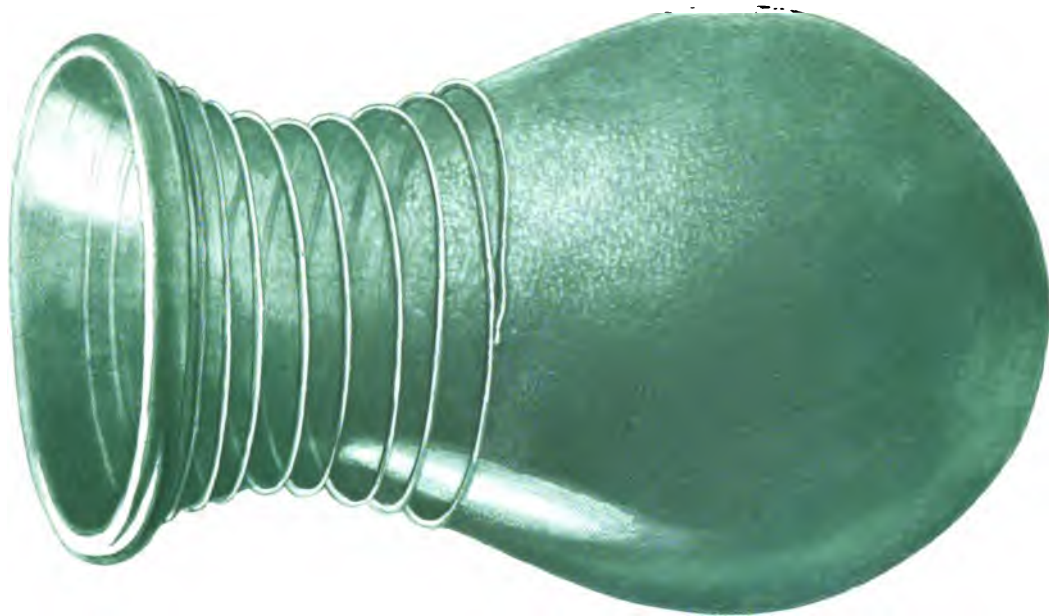
⁹ Greg. Turon.—*Hist. Franc.*, lib. vii., c. 33.

¹⁰ "De Armis infra patriam non portandis, id est scutis et loricis."—*Capit. Karoli Magni*, anno 805. "Ut nullus ad mallum vel ad placitum infra patriam arma, id est, scutum et lanceam, portet."—*Capit.*, lib. iii.

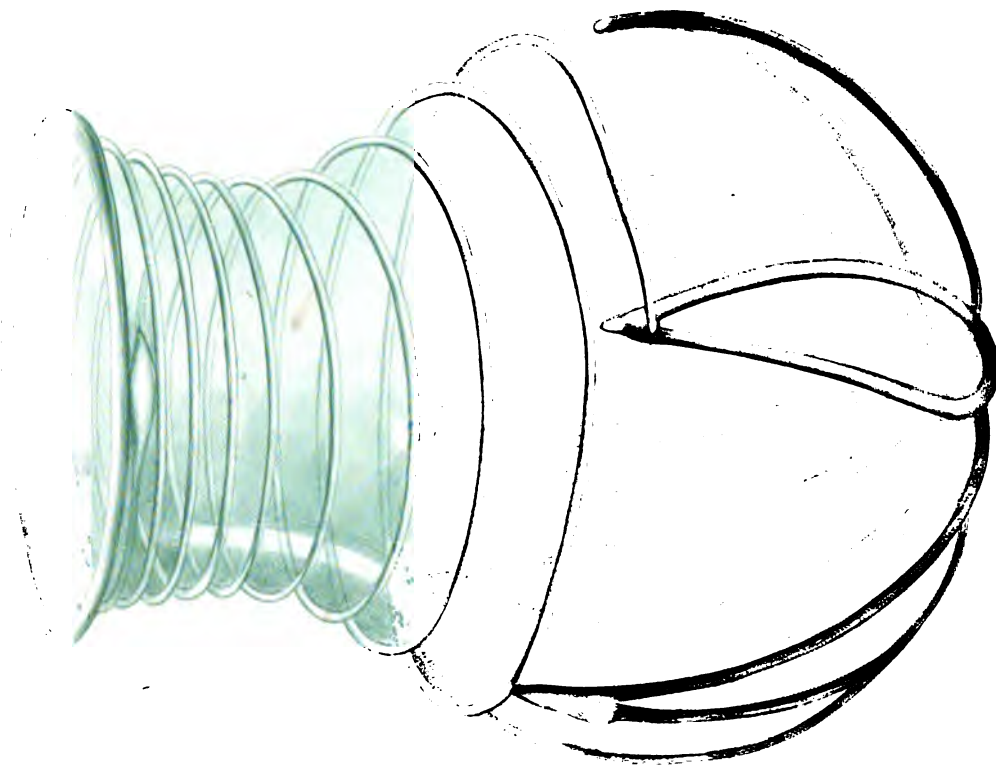
¹¹ "Et ut servi lanceas non portent. Qui inventus fuerit post bannum, hasta frangatur in dorso ejus."—*Capit.*, lib. vi. *Corpus Juris Germ. Antiq.*, ed. Walter.

¹² *La Normandie Souterraine*, par l'Abbé Cochet, p. 204, 1^{re} edit.

2



1



DRINKING GLASSES.

J. Bourne del. sculp.

origin had become so prosperous as to possess a helmet and coat of mail, and a sword ornamented with gold, he, nevertheless, yet ranked as a ceorl.¹³ The fact of the sword being thus particularly mentioned, affords a proof that it was not the weapon of every man who bore arms.

PLATE XXV.

DRINKING GLASSES.

THE first of these vessels, lately acquired by the British Museum, was found some years since in the neighbourhood of Bungay, in Suffolk, but no particulars of its discovery are recorded. It is formed of thin pale green glass, encircled with bands, which serve at once to impart strength and ornament.

The smaller vessel, No. 2, of thicker glass and of a more dense colour, formerly in the collection of Mr. Burgon, is also in the British Museum. It is said to have been "found in a gravel-pit at Mill Bank, in the parish of Hoth, near Reculver, Kent, about the year 1772, with human bones and another bottle, which was broken."

Although the details of the finding of these objects have not been preserved, it seems highly probable that the places of their discovery are the sites of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. We know not otherwise how to

¹³ "Anð þeah he geþeo ꝥ he hæbbe helm 7 býrnan 7 golde fæteb sweorb, gif he ꝥ lanð (five hides) nafat, he bið ceorl swa þeah:" *Norð Leoda Laga*, X.—*Ancient Laws and Institutes*, ed. Thorpe, vol. i., p. 188.

account for the preservation of vessels so fragile. They are each represented of the actual size.

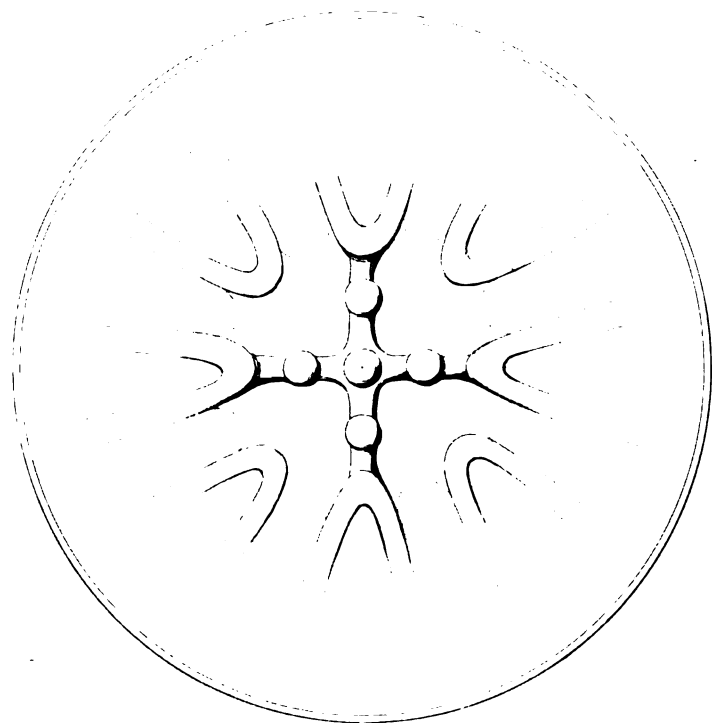
No. 1. resembles in shape and ornamentation a glass vessel engraved and described by Douglas, who says it was found in a barrow at Kingston, on Barham Downs, with a knife and a few nails of iron.¹

To the modern eye, these vessels appear but ill-adapted for drinking cups: their form would suggest a different purpose; but they are, in fact, simply a variety of those given in our 17th plate (p. 33). The manner in which they were used is illustrated by a drawing in an Anglo-Saxon Calendar in the British Museum,² in which three figures are seen seated on the mead-setle, two of them with cups in their hands, of forms which will at once be identified. There are two attendants; one approaching with another cup, and the other pouring liquor into a drinking horn. On the left of the group stands a figure armed with a spear and a shield, affording a good idea of the Anglo-Saxon appointments.



¹ *Nenia Britannica*, p. 69.

² MS. Cotton, Julius, A. vi. See also Tiberius, B. v., pars i., where the same representation occurs on a larger scale. Also the MS. Cleopatra, C., fol. 15, in which vessels are depicted of the same form. Compare the drinking vessels held by the figures on the Gallo-Roman monuments of Autun.—*Autun Archæologique*, Autun, 8vo, 1848.



J Basire 12

PLATE XXVI.

GLASS CUP, FOUND AT COOMBE, KENT.

THIS object, represented of the actual size, is said to have been found at the same time as the sword engraved in our Plate XIV., and, as is supposed, in the same grave; but, as the discovery was accidental, and the finder a simple labourer, we are not in possession of the desired particulars. There was found with it a glass vessel, which was unfortunately broken; but the fragment remaining suffices to shew that in shape and size it closely resembles that found at Reculver (see Plate II.); the glass, however, being almost colourless.

The cup here represented, for the loan of which we are indebted to the possessor, Mr. W. H. Spiller, is formed of a light olive-green glass, the prominences being of a bright amber colour,¹ ribbed at the sides, and ornamented at the bottom in a manner shewn by the vertical view. A bell-shaped cup of green glass, with a similar ornament on its base, in the collection of the British Museum, is said to have been found among ashes in a stone coffin taken up on digging the foundations of the portico of the church of Saint Martins-in-the-Fields, fourteen feet under ground.²

¹ The general colour resembles very closely that of a vase found in the Fairford Cemetery. Fairford Graves, plate i.

² Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 17.

PLATE XXVII.

BUCKET FROM A CEMETERY AT LINTON HEATH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

FOR the loan of this bucket, represented of the actual size, we are indebted to the Hon. R. C. Neville. It is one of numerous objects discovered by that gentleman during excavations in an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground at Linton Heath, about two miles from the hamlet of Bartlow, on the borders of Essex, so well known to antiquaries for the remarkable tumuli of the Roman period, explored by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, and described by him in the 35th and 36th volumes of the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Neville, in his communication to the Archæological Institute, describes this cemetery as being within the limits of an oblong mound, which had once been of greater elevation, but is now scarcely visible above the surrounding soil. Its measurement, as near as could be ascertained, being from N.E. to S.W. 160 feet long, and from E. to W. 85 feet at its greatest width.¹

The grave in which this bucket was found was three feet deep. It stood on the left side of the head of the skeleton, and was removed entire, but the wooden staves had perished. One large, and two smaller, cruciform fibulæ were found lying together upon the neck. A curious bronze wheel-like ornament lay on the legs. One half of a pair of clasps was also discovered, with 141 beads. The last were found, as usual, at the neck, and consisted of eighty of blue glass, four of amber, and the remainder of different coloured vitrified pastes.

These relics are significant evidence of the sex of the tenant of this

¹ *Archæological Journal*, vol. xi., p. 95.



BUCKET FROM LINTON-HEATH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

grave. Another *situlæ*, differing in its details from the one here engraved, was found with *fibulæ*, and one hundred and fourteen beads; and the fragments of a third were also accompanied by beads. From these examples, as well as from others which may be cited, it appears that *situlæ* of this description are as frequently discovered in the graves of women as of men.² One, from the Fairford Cemetery, was placed at the right side of the head of a man, with whom was found a large sword, and the umbo of a shield,³ while that found in the tumulus on Roundway Down was very clearly deposited in the grave of a woman.⁴

Buckets of this description have sometimes been found in the Frank graves, but apparently not so frequently as in England. One was discovered at Verdun upwards of a century since, another at Xanten, near the Rhine, in 1838; and a third near Wiesbaden. Having been recovered in a fragmentary state, and being ornamented with the triangular plates of which we have given an example on our second page, they were regarded as *crowns* by some of the antiquaries of the continent; but recent discoveries have dissipated the illusion. Two specimens have been lately found at Envermeu by the Abbé Cochet, differing in details from those found in this country, but evidently designed for the same purpose.

The wood of which the staves of these buckets is formed, is not of one uniform description. The staves of that found at Fairford were composed of oak; those from the Roundway Down tumulus were of yew, as are those from the Linton Heath Cemetery; but a fragment of a bucket found between Sandgate and Dover, preserved in the British Museum,

² Fairford Graves, p. 20.

³ The two *situlæ* obtained from Wilbraham, were found with what were evidently the remains of women. *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 17. That given by Douglas was probably from the grave of a man. *Nenia Britannica*, pl. 12.

⁴ See an account of this tumulus at page 1.

shews that the staves were formed of pine; hence it does not appear that there was a predilection for any particular wood, although that of the closest grain would naturally be preferred.

These vessels have been supposed to have been used to hold ale or mead at the Anglo-Saxon feasts, an opinion to which we cannot subscribe. It has been conjectured that the passage in *Beowulf*:—

byrlas sealdon	cup-bearers gave
win of wunder-faturn	wine from wondrous vats. ⁵

alludes to them; but it is difficult to conceive how the term “wondrous” could apply to utensils of this description, while the huge vats of the Germans are to this day the wonder of foreigners.

In a recent communication with which we have been favoured by the Abbé Cochet, he mentions the fact of his finding in the Cemetery of Envermeu a bucket containing a glass cup, and hence concludes that the problem of the use of the former is solved, and that they are, in fact, drinking-cups. With all deference for this opinion, we have arrived at a different conclusion. In the Frank graves at Selzen, glass drinking-cups were found, protected in a similar manner,⁶ but does it not lead to the inference that the larger vessel was intended to hold *food* and not drink? From the circumstance of their being discovered in the graves of either sex, it seems highly probable that these buckets were used for spoon-meat, and are, in fact, porringers. If it be urged to the contrary, that they are of comparatively unfrequent occurrence, it must be borne in mind that time has obliterated all traces of many objects deposited in these graves, and probably among others, vessels solely of wood.⁷ That

⁵ *Beowulf*, lines 2316—17. ed. Kemble, 12mo. 1837.

⁶ *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*, pl. 12. 19. 21.

⁷ Among the objects discovered in the graves of Oberflacht were two buckets formed entirely of wood. See pl. x. fig. 45, and pl. xi., fig. 53. *Jahreshefte des Württembergischen Alterthums-Vereins*. Drittes Heft, Stuttgart, folio 1846.

PLATE XXVIII.



KEYS AND BUCKLES, FOUND IN KENT.

J. Baer, sc.

style of workmanship proves, that long before the final conversion of the Anglo Saxons they had attained to considerable skill in the fabrication of such ornaments. The goldsmith's craft appears to have been held in high esteem by the whole Teutonic race. Among the Burgundians, the wehr-gild of a slave, if a good artificer in gold, was much higher than that of a freeman of mean rank.⁶ In the Anglo-Saxon poem, describing the different conditions and capacities of men, the goldsmith is thus mentioned:

sumum wunder-giefa.	for one of wondrous gift
þurh gold-smiþa.	a goldsmith's art
gearwad weorþeð	is provided ;
ful oft he gehyrþeð.	full oft he decorates,
ꝛ gehyrsteð wel.	and well adorns
bryten-cýnninges beorn.	a powerful king's noble,
ꝛ he him brad syleð.	and he to him gives broad
lond to leone. ⁷	land in recompense.

That this is not a mere figment of the poet, we have proof in the charter of King Eadgar, giving lands "to Ælfsige his goldsmith in eternal inheritance."⁸

⁶ Qui aurificem lectum occiderit, CL. sol. solvat. Legis Burgundionum, tit. x. c. 3. Si quis aliquem in populo nostro mediocrem, C., pro minore persona, LXXV. solidis præcipimus numerare. Ibid. tit. ii. c. 2. Faber, aurifex aut spatarius qui publice probati sunt, si occidantur, quadraginta solidis componantur. Leg. Alamann, Tit. lxxix. 7. Si faber ferrarius occisus fuerit, quadraginta solidos componatur. Si aurifex fuerit, quinquaginta solidos componatur. Ibid. cap. add. 44. Compare Leg. Angliorum et Werinorum, tit. v. cap. 20.

⁷ Codex Exoniensis, a collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry from a MS. in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, with translation by B. Thorpe, published by the Society of Antiquaries. 8vo. Lond. 1842, p. 331.

⁸ The rubric of the charter runs thus : þis his þas anes hiwiscas boc æt Winterburnan, ꝛ þas oþers hiwiscas on Whit, þe þær to hýrð, þe Cabreb cýng gebocobe Ælfsige his goldsmiþe on eche hýfre. Registrum Wiltunense, p. 42.

PLATE XXX.

F I B U L Æ.

THE twelve fibulæ engraved in this plate afford very good examples of the less costly description of Anglo Saxon ornaments, and may assist the Antiquarian student in the identification of others which may come under his observation. They are, for the most part, distinguished by simple but very characteristic ornamentation.

No. 1. Bronze fibula, one of a pair. From the Fairford Cemetery. Collection of Mr. Wylie.

No. 2. A bronze fibula, one of a pair, of very simple form, the surface of which has been plated with tin. From the Fairford Cemetery. Collection of Mr. Wylie.

No. 3. One of a pair of small fibulæ with annular ornaments. The surface tinned. From the Fairford Cemetery. Collection of Mr. Wylie.

No. 4. A quoit-shaped fibula (one of a pair) in thin white metal, resembling base silver. From the Fairford Cemetery. Collection of Mr. Wylie.

No. 5. A circular bronze fibula with a tinned surface, like No. 2. From the Fairford Cemetery. Collection of Mr. Wylie.

No. 6. A quoit-shaped fibula of white metal. One of a pair found in the Fairford Cemetery. Same collection.

No. 7. One of a pair of bronze fibulæ, from the Fairford Cemetery. Same collection.

No. 8. A bronze fibula of the same fabric as Nos. 2 and 5. From the Fairford Cemetery. In the British Museum. A similar one, found

at Ebrington, Gloucestershire, is in the museum of Mr. C. Roach Smith, and another, found at Icklingham, Suffolk, is in the collection of the British Museum.

No. 9. A small circular bronze fibula found in Sussex, formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Mantell, from whose Executors it was purchased for the British Museum.

No. 10. One of a pair of bronze fibulæ found on the clavicles of the skeleton of a young person with a knife, in the Cemetery at Harnham, near Salisbury.¹ The surface is ornamented with triangular indentations made with a punch. Collection of the British Museum.

No. 11. A bronze fibula with a boss in the centre, and covered with circular ornaments made with a punch. A similar type has not hitherto been observed, but its style of ornamentation warrants our assigning it to the Anglo Saxon period. It was found in the neighbourhood of London, and is in the collection of the Rev. Thomas Hugo.

No. 12. A fibula of white metal, formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Mantell, from whose Executors it was purchased for the collection of the British Museum. It is remarkable for the peculiarity of its ornamentation. Each of the triangular indentations, which are made with a punch, enclose three points, exactly similar to those on the fragments of silver ornaments discovered with Anglo Saxon Coins at Cuerdale, near Preston, Lancashire, in the year 1840.²

All these objects are represented of the actual size.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv.

² An account of the Coins will be found in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. v. p.1; and of the ornaments, etc., in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. iv. p.111.

PLATE XXXI.

COMBS.

THESE objects, drawn by Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., are all from the collection made by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, in the last century, and are now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., by whom the plate is liberally presented.

Fig. 1. was found, in 1771, on Kingston Down, a part of what is commonly called Barham Downs, in the parish of Kingston, about five miles east of Canterbury. The grave was doubtless that of a woman. The comb was found in the remains of a wooden box, which had been strengthened by brass rivets. This box also contained a brass armilla, a bead of baked earth, an ivory bracelet, a silver ring, the blade of a knife, a pair of shears, and a few minor articles of personal use.

Fig. 2. Found in the same locality in August, 1767, in a tumulus containing a coffin, in which was the skeleton of a woman, as appeared by the ornament upon the neck, etc. The comb was lying "toward the right breast."

Fig. 3. Found also on Kingston Down, in September, 1773, in a wooden box beside the body of a woman. The box, much damaged, was about three inches in diameter, and contained a variety of small articles, a shell of the *Concha Veneris*,¹ and two coins, one being a small brass of Claudius, reverse, Minerva; the other of Carausius, reverse, PAX. AUG.²

The ornamentation of these combs, which are formed of bone, is executed by incised lines.

¹ Other graves in this neighbourhood have yielded these shells, the *Cypræa pantherina* of the Red Sea. Douglas (N. Brit. p. 73) is learned on the subject of their use; but they may, probably, after all have been simply regarded as objects of interest and curiosity.

² The above notes are from the manuscript of Mr. Faussett, which Mr. Mayer has placed in the hands of Mr. C. R. Smith for publication.

PLATE XXXI.

1



2



3



COMBS.

PLATE XXXII.



FIBULAE.

well-constructed and metal-bound utensils, like those under notice, could only be the property of the wealthy, seems evident from the result of researches in Anglo-Saxon burial places.

The example engraved in our plate, although without the wooden staves, is especially interesting on account of the very perfect preservation of the metal-work.^a

PLATE XXVIII.

KEYS AND BUCKLES FOUND IN KENT.

DURING the formation of the Railway from Canterbury to Sandwich, the workmen laid bare several graves of the Pagan Saxon period. An extensive cemetery was found to exist on the summit of the hill called Osengell, or Ozengal, about two miles from Ramsgate. Subsequent excavations by Mr. Rolfe led to the discovery of several interments, each accompanied by objects of interest, among which were these keys, which were found in the grave of a woman. They are strung together on a bronze wire, twisted at the ends, and so hung through a bronze fibula, which appeared to have been attached to the girdle, but the acus has perished, being formed, as usual, of iron.

^a For examples of these buckets, see *Coll. Antiqua*, vol. ii., p. 161; *Fairford Graves*, pl. viii., fig. 2; *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 17; and *Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Institute*, pl. i., figs. 1 and 2. Compare these with the bucket in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, engraved in *Coll. Antiqua*, vol. iii., page 41.

The other objects are examples of the plainer description of buckle frequently found in Anglo Saxon graves. Nos. 2, 3, and 5 were obtained from barrows on Breach Downs, explored by Sir Thomas Mantell many years since, and are now in the collection of the British Museum. The type of No. 2 is very characteristic. Buckles similarly ornamented with bosses, but frequently of much more elegant fabric, are found in the graves of all the people of Teutonic race throughout Europe.¹

No. 4 is a bronze buckle of unusual shape, the tongue of which has been lost. It was found in an extensive cemetery at Sittingbourne, Kent, and is now in the museum of the town of Dover.²

The minute buckles, figs. 6 and 7, were found in a barrow on Breach Down, by the Rev. J. P. Bartlett, with the remains of a child.

For the drawing of the keys, which, as well as all the other objects, are represented of the actual size, we are indebted to Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

The surface of the buckle, No. 5, has been plated with tin, an art well known to the Gauls at an early period.³

¹ Compare, *inter alia*, those in La Normandie Souterraine, pl. ix. fig. 6, and pl. xv. fig. 5. Descript. des Tombeaux de Bel Air, pls. iii. and iv. Archæologia, vol. xxx. pl. i. fig. 21.

² It resembles a buckle found in the Cemetery at Oberflacht. Jahreshefte des Württembergischen Alterthums-Vereines. Drittes Heft, Stuttgart, fol. 1846.

³ Pliny mentions the skill of the Gauls in the art of plating Hist. Nat., lib. xxxiv. c. 48. Many ancient Gaulish and British coins are of copper plated with tin.

PLATE XXIX.



1



2



5



3



4

BUCKLES AND FIBULÆ FOUND IN KENT.

PLATE XXIX.

BUCKLES AND FIBULÆ FOUND IN KENT.

THESE objects, all delineated of the actual size, may rank with the most remarkable relics of the Pagan Saxon period.

No. 1 is a buckle of bronze gilt, and set with garnets. It was found in trenching the ground for a garden at Ringwould, about six miles from Dover, on the road to Deal, on the estate of the Rev. John Monins. There were discovered at the same time the remains of two skeletons, with spearheads and a knife. This object was presented to the British Museum by Mr. John Monins.¹

No. 2. A buckle of very beautiful workmanship, the metal of base silver, thickly gilt, and encrusted with slabs of garnet. Its form, especially that of the rivets by which it was secured to the belt, may be compared with the very rich example found at Ixworth, Suffolk, engraved in our first plate. This interesting relic was discovered in the Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Gilton, near Ash, three miles from Sandwich, and is preserved in the collection of Mr. Rolfe.

No. 3. A fibula of base silver, which has been gilt. It is remarkable for its terminating in an uncouth head, a peculiarity observable in the fibulæ found in German graves.² Found in the cemetery at Gilton. In the collection of Mr. Rolfe.

No. 4. A fibula, also of base silver, of peculiar configuration, and

¹ Compare this with the object figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. pl. xxxvii. fig. 2.

² Compare figs. 10 and 11 in the oblong plate of "*Das Germanische Todenlager bei Selzen.*" See also figs. 2 and 5 of our 18th Plate. Also *Coll. Antiq.* vol. i. pl. xix. and vol. ii. pl. xli.

elaborate and singular ornamentation. If it possessed no other Teutonic characteristic, the rude outlines of a human face in the centre of its broadest part would be sufficient to identify it.³ This remarkable relic was found at Richborough, and is now in the collection of Mr. Rolfe.

No. 5 is a circular fibula of elaborate workmanship, found a few years since in an extensive burial place at Sittingbourne, of which an account was published by Mr. C. R. Smith.⁴ It came into the possession of the Rev. William Vallance, by whom it has lately been presented to the museum of the town of Dover. For the drawing we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. It is set with minute slabs of garnet, the rays of the inner star being formed of lapis lazuli. Between the rays of the larger star are four studs, like those on the fibula found at Abingdon, formed of ivory, in the centre of which are slabs of garnet. The centre was ornamented with four gold loops, but only three remain; and in the centre of these was, perhaps, a stud like the other four. Between these loops were probably slabs of lapis lazuli, but the cement only is left on which they rested. The metal disc appears to be bronze gilt, and it is furnished with an acus of a form resembling that of the Abingdon fibula, and has a loop by which it might be secured. The grave in which this object was found was evidently that of a woman, as there were discovered at the same time several beads of vitrified pastes, a small silver twisted ring, a copper ornament, and a bracelet of the same metal.⁵

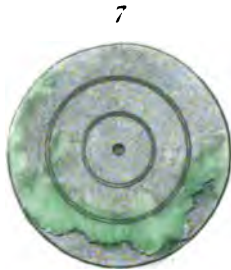
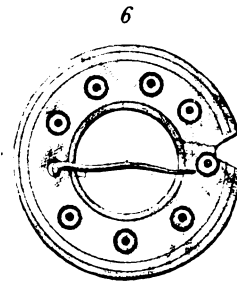
The deposit of articles of such value, for they must have been very costly to the owners, affords an illustration of the inveterate superstition of our heathen forefathers in their sepulchral observances, while their

³ Compare this figure with those on the fibula, pl. xix. fig. 2, and that in pl. xx. fig. 1.

⁴ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 97.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 100.

PLATE XXX.



FIBULAE.

PLATE XXXII.

JEWELLED FIBULÆ.

THE objects engraved in this plate, kindly placed at our service by Mr. B. Bright, of King's Bench Walk, Temple, were formerly in the collection of his father. No record is preserved of the finding of the first, a very remarkable and beautiful example of goldsmith's work. Though some doubts may be entertained of its Anglo Saxon origin, it was probably discovered in this country. The larger one is evidently the fibula of which an account is given in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1815,¹ with a rude engraving; sufficiently accurate, however, to assure us of its identity. It is there stated to have been discovered six years previously, with some human bones, by a labourer digging gravel, somewhere between Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire; and Welford, Northamptonshire; but the precise locality is unknown. In the engraving given in the "Gentleman's Magazine" the acus is shewn to have been entire at the time of finding.

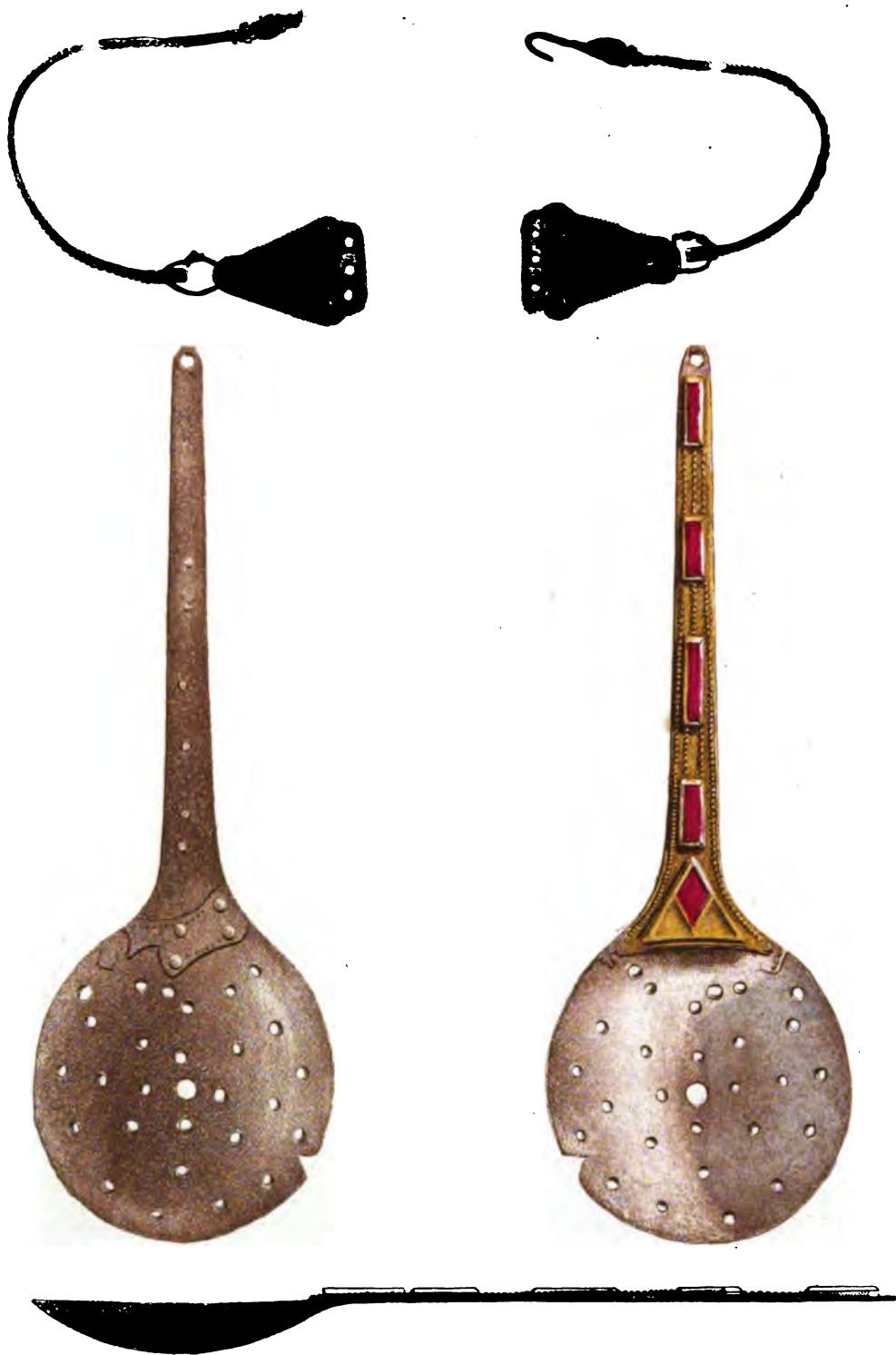
This fibula is formed of a circular plate of silver, upon which are laid two semi-circular plates of gold, covered with the usual filigree work, and held together by a gold wire passing through them. They are also ornamented with four studs of the usual configuration and materials, inserted in gold sockets, surrounded at the base by a corded circle, each stud having had in its centre a minute slab of garnet, two of which have been lost.²

¹ Vol. lxx. p. 124, and p. 209, pl. xi.

² These studs resemble those on the fibulæ more commonly found in Kent. That found at Abingdon (see our third plate) has similar studs.

The workmanship of the smaller fibula is more elaborate and minute

PLATE XXXIII.



JEWELLED CLASPS AND SPOON.

The workmanship of the smaller fibula is more elaborate and minute than that of any example which has come under our notice. The design is also of a novel description.³ The gold plate is covered with very regular and delicate filigree work; and the compartments, which are very deep and prominent, are set with slabs of garnet, and opaque stones of a greenish tinge; some of which, as well as the garnets, have fallen out of the sockets.

PLATE XXXIII.

JEWELLED CLASPS FOUND IN HAMPSHIRE.

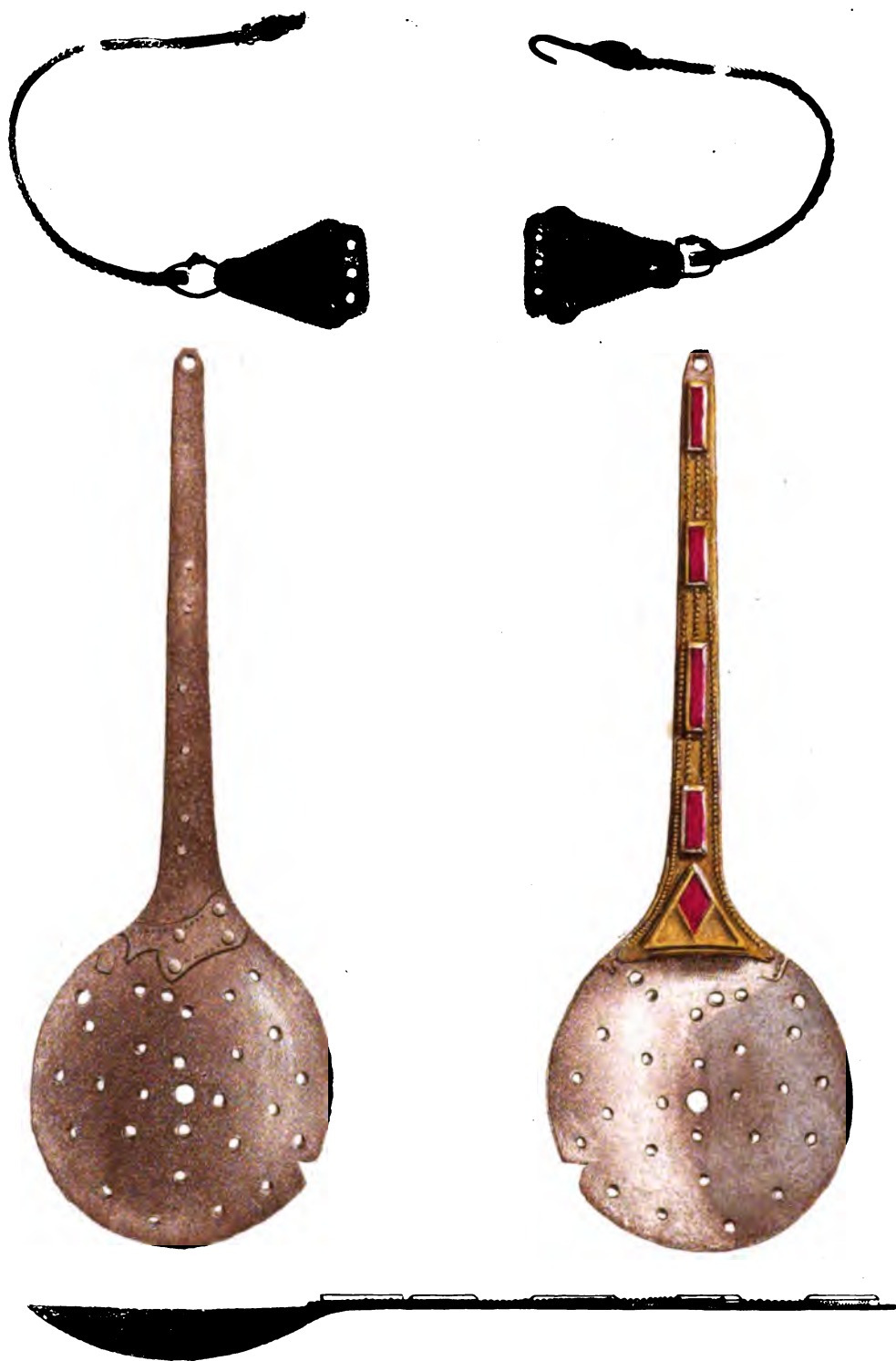
SPOON FROM A BARROW AT CHATHAM, KENT.

THESE clasps were accidentally discovered in the year 1828, immediately beneath the turf, on a heath in the parish of Crondale, in Hampshire, in the midst of one hundred gold coins, of which an account by the writer, with engravings of the most remarkable examples, will be found in the "Numismatic Chronicle"¹. Some of these coins are barbarous imita-

³ It may be compared with that of the fibula No. 71 in the "Catalogue of Ancient and Mediæval Rings and Personal Ornaments formed for Lady Londesborough." 4to. London, 1853. The workmanship is probably Merovingian.

¹ Vol. vi. p. 171. The discovery is thus described by Mr. C. E. Lefroy:—"The coins were found by myself in the autumn of 1828, on a heath in the parish of Crondale, in Hampshire. This heath is a continuation of Bagshot Heath. The boundary of the counties of Surrey and Hampshire crosses it in the parish of Crondale, skirting an old encampment situated on the abrupt point of a hill called Cæsar's Camp," within about a mile of which, or

PLATE XXXIII.



JEWELLED CLASPS AND SPOON.

tions of the money of the Roman Emperors from Licinius to Justin and Leo; others are examples of the *Triens* of the Merovingian monarchs,² while several bear a full-faced head with the legend LVNDVNI. The clasps are doubtless those of a purse. Without attempting to assign a precise date to them, or to the coins, their style of workmanship is so similar to that of some of the Kentish fibulæ³ that we must be permitted to claim a place for them in this work, although their appropriation to the Pagan Saxon period may be questioned.

For the drawing of the Spoon, now in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. John William Burgon, Fellow of Oriel College. It is the same as that represented in the "*Nenia Britannica*," by Douglas, whose description of it is as follows:—

"A silver spoon, ornamented with garnets; the bowl perforated and washed with gold, which in some places is much worn off. The garnets are enchased in a projecting socket of silver. They are set on a gold foil; which foil, from similar specimens in my collection, seems embossed in checquers, by a stamp or milling instrument, to add lustre to

a little more, on the flat waste below, I discovered these coins. A turf had been pared off for firing in the usual manner, leaving a smooth 'dished' surface, on the centre of which I saw a little heap of apparently brass waistcoat-buttons lying mixed, but with the bright edges just washed bare by the rains. On picking them up they proved to be these gold coins, and the two jewelled ornaments and chain. The coins must have been confined in a purse, though there was no trace of one left, as some of the stones set in the ornaments had fallen out, but were found among the coins, together with a little stone, since lost, probably belonging to some other ornament which had perished."

² Of the mints of Metz, Marsal, and Paris. One of them bears the name of St. Eligius, the moneyer of Dagobert.

³ Compare the centre compartment with those in the fibula found at Wingham. Pl. xi. fig. 1.

to the stone. On the edges of the handle is a delicate beading, and in the interval of the setting, are small circular marks so often found on ornaments of the Lower Empire, and which, in my opinion, are the sure criteria to discriminate such ornaments. The reverse of the spoon has a neat brace fastened with six rivets, to mend a fracture near the handle, on the edge of which is impressed a chain of the above circular marks. The silver of the bowl is as thin as the silver pence of some of our early Saxon kings. The back of the handle is worn very smooth, particularly the edge; which circumstance, with the perforation at the top, shews it to have been pendant to some part of the dress. The handle and bowl have been hammered out of one piece of silver, and the sockets of the stones are fastened with rivets which penetrate the handle. When taken out of the grave, the silver parts, where the gold was worn off, were much corroded with black *patina*." ⁴ He adds, that it was found "a little below the *os sacrum*, between the femur bones;" and supposes it to have been used for magical purposes; but of this we have no proof. The grave, in which it was discovered, contained fibulæ, rings, beads, and other objects, and was doubtless that of a woman.

A spoon, perforated like this, and ornamented with a slab of garnet placed over a leaf of stamped gold foil, but with a handle of simpler form, was found, a few years since, in a Barrow at Stodmarsh, near Canterbury. ⁵

The objects in this plate are represented of the actual size.

⁴ *Nenia Britannica*, pp. 6, 7.

⁵ A representation of it may be seen in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. It is now in the British Museum.

PLATE XXXIV.



FIBULAE FOUND IN NORFOLK, WILTS. AND KENT.

PLATE XXXIV.

FIBULÆ FOUND IN NORFOLK, WILTS, AND KENT.

No. 1, for the drawing of which we are indebted to Mr. Henry Harrod, F.S.A., was found, with others of a similar character, at Sporle, near Swaffham.¹ The one here engraved is remarkable for its plain and simple form, in which respect it differs from any other fibula of the same period hitherto noticed or engraved.—Norfolk and Norwich Museum.

Nos. 2 and 3 are small dish-shaped fibulæ of bronze, gilt on the inside. This pair was found in the Cemetery at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, explored by the writer in the Autumn of 1853, of which a detailed account will be found in the *Archæologia*.² They were discovered on the breast of a skeleton, evidently that of a female, with several other objects, and may be compared with a pair of the same size and form found by Douglas in a tumulus on Chatham Lines, Kent, in the year 1779, with relics clearly indicating the grave of a woman.³ Among those relics was the spoon engraved in our 23rd Plate. They may also be compared with the fibula found on Chessell Down, in the

¹ In the catalogue of the antiquities inserted at the end of the "Original Papers," published by the Norfolk and Norwich Society, vol. iv., these fibulæ are stated to have been found on the opening of some tumuli on a farm called "Petty Gards," at Sporle, in the year 1820. In one of these barrows seven skeletons are said to have been discovered, placed side by side. Circular shields, apparently of leather, stretched upon thin laths of wood, were placed on the faces of some of them. A woollen cloak, fastened on the breast, enveloped each body, which was accompanied by a spear of the usual description.

² Vol. xxxv. p. 259. The whole of these remains were most liberally presented by Viscount Folkestone to the British Museum.

³ *Nenia Britannica*, p. 5, pl. ii., figs. 7, 8.

Isle of Wight.⁴ This last would seem, indeed, to be the prototype of the smaller fibulæ, the varieties being in all probability the result of successive imitations as they appear to have been made by the operation of casting and subsequent tooling.—Collection of the British Museum.

No. 4. One of a pair of neatly executed bronze fibulæ, with gilded surfaces, found in the Harnham Cemetery, on the shoulder of a child lying in the lap of an adult skeleton.⁵ It resembles very closely a fibula from a grave on Chessell Down.⁶—Collection of the British Museum.

No. 5. A circular bronze fibula, set with garnets, and of a pattern frequently met with in the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of Kent.⁷—Collection of Mr. Rolfe, Sandwich.

No. 6. A small fibula in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, found by that gentleman in the Cemetery at Ozengell, near Ramsgate, during excavations in the year 1845.

PLATE XXXV.

OBJECTS FOUND IN SUFFOLK, WILTS, AND KENT.

No. 1. A bronze pin, found on ribs of a skeleton, in the Cemetery at Harnham, near Salisbury; probably employed to fasten the winding-

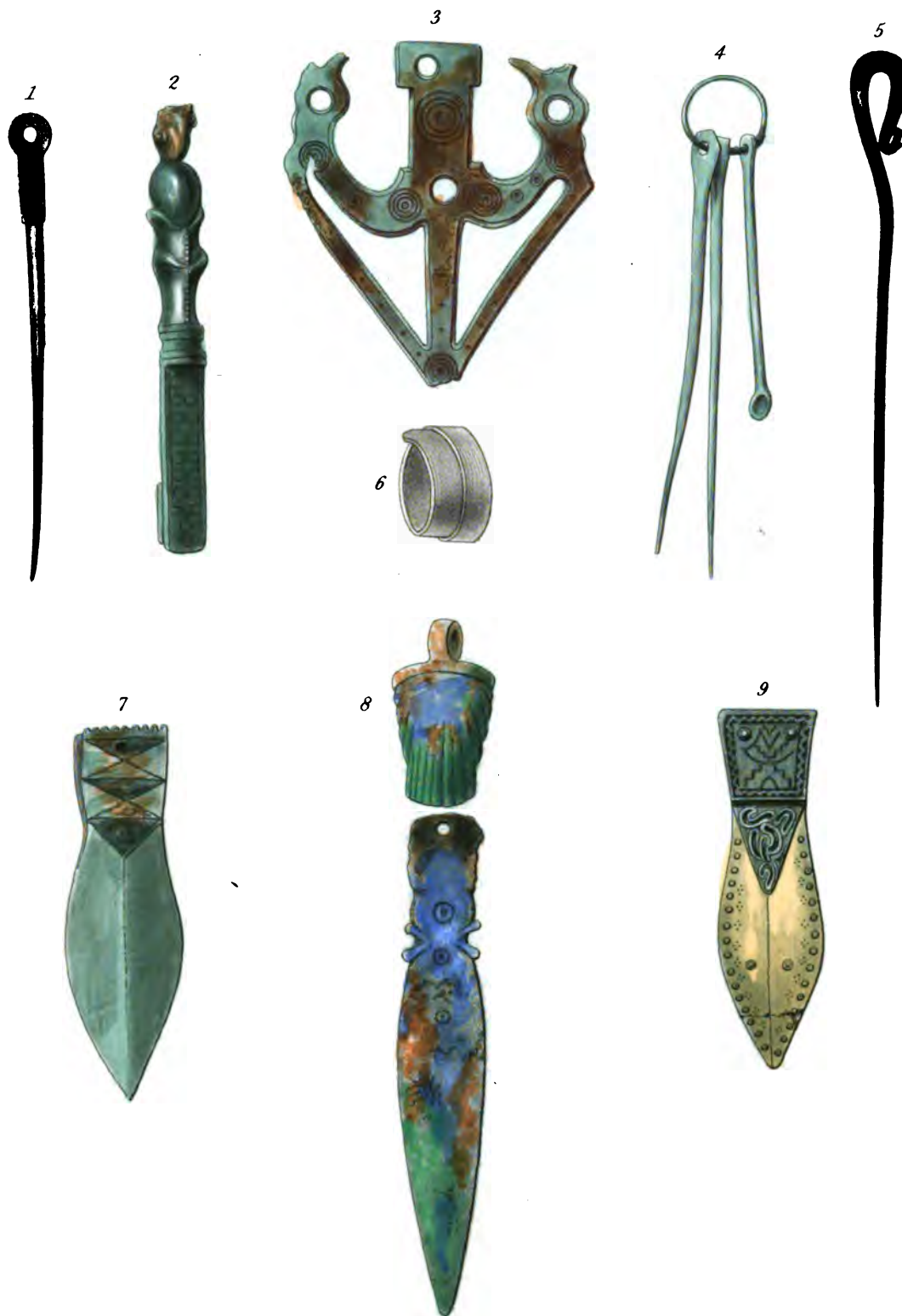
⁴ Winchester Book of the British Arch. Ass., p. 151.

⁵ Archæologia, vol. xxxv.

⁶ Winchester Book of the British Arch. Ass., loco citato.

⁷ See Douglas, Nenia Britan. and Coll, Antiqua, passim. Also Saxon Obsequies, pl. iii. fig. 173.

PLATE XXXV.



OBJECTS FOUND IN SUFFOLK, WILTS. AND KENT.

sheet.¹ Two concave fibulæ were found on the collar-bones.²—Collection of the British Museum.

No. 2. A fragment from the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Stow Heath, Suffolk, the use of which it is difficult to conjecture.—Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

No. 3. The ornament of a bucket found in the Cemetery at West Stow, Suffolk.—Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

No. 4. Toilet implements of bronze, found in the Cemetery at Harnham, with a number of other objects plainly indicating the grave of a woman.³ They may be compared with a set found at Fairford,⁴ which they closely resemble.—British Museum.

No 5. A pin, probably applied to the same purpose as No. 1. Found in the Cemetery at Harnham in the grave of a woman.⁵—British Museum.

No. 6. A ring, formed of a spiral strap of white metal, from the same locality. Similar rings have been found at Little Wilbraham, at Linton Heath, at Fairford, and other localities. They are, for the most part, of one uniform construction, being so contrived that they could be expanded or contracted, and adapted to the size of the finger of the wearer.—British Museum.

No. 7. The tongue of a strap or girdle, found by Mr. Rolfe at Ozen-gell, and now in his collection at Sandwich.

No. 8. A similar object to the preceding, found in the grave of a

¹ That the corpse was enveloped in an ample winding-sheet, seems evident from several circumstances observed in these graves. See the remarks on the interments at Harnham. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 477. Also Douglas, *Nenia Britannica*, p. 90.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pl. xi. fig. 9.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pl. xii. fig. 13.

⁴ Fairford graves, pl. ix.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 476.

woman, with a number of other objects, in the Cemetery at Harnham. The mode of fastening is indicated by the detached portion, shewing that it resembled that adopted for the fastening of parasols.—British Museum.

No. 9. Another tongue or tag of bronze gilt, found by the Reverend Bryan Fausset at Gilton, a suburb of Ash, near Sandwich, now in the collection of Mr. Mayer, F.S.A.

All these objects are represented of the actual size.

PLATE XXXVI.

FORK, AMBER, AND SPINDLE-WHIRLS.

THE fork represented in our Plate, a unique object of the heathen Saxon period, was discovered in the grave of a young man in the Cemetery at Harnham, near Salisbury. It was deposited with a knife and a flint and steel,¹ within the extended right arm. The metal is iron, and it is rudely fixed in a handle of deer's horn.

¹ *Archæologia*, p. 267. This object will be found engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pl. xi. fig. 3. It resembles others in the Fausset collection, but their purpose was not suspected. Compare the object figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 16. The steels or briquets often found in the graves of the Franks and other people of Germanic race, more closely resemble those in use in this country before the universal adoption of the "lucifer match." Compare that figured by M. Gosse, "*Notice des Cimetières Trouvées en Savoie*," etc., Geneve, 8vo., 1853, pl. iii. fig. 3. See also "*La Normandie Souterraine*," 2nd edit. p. 258. Scheffer informs us that those Laplanders who, in the 17th century, still adhered to their ancient idolatry, buried their dead with such implements. *Histoire de la Laponie*, p. 292. Keyser says the

PLATE XXVII.



FORK AMBER, AND SPINDLE-WHIRLS.

J. Evans & Co.

It is somewhat singular, that a fork was found at Sevington, in the same county, with coins of Ceolnoth, Berhtulf, Egbert, Ethelwulf, and Athelstan, but it differs entirely from that discovered at Harnham.² The fork was not unknown to the Romans, although it does not appear to have been in common use among them; but no doubt can be entertained of the purpose of the implement discovered in the Harnham Cemetery. The knife that accompanied it is of the usual description.

Figs. 2 and 3 are examples of the estimation in which amber was held by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The first is a bead, with a loop of iron for suspension, found in a tumulus on Breach Down, by the Rev. J. P. Bartlett; the other, an amorphous lump from one of the same group of barrows, to which allusion has already been made.³

Fig. 4. A bone spindle-whirl, or vorticellum, from the grave of a woman at Harnham. Objects of a similar description are frequently found in our Anglo-Saxon graves, and have erroneously been supposed to be the fastenings of cloaks; but of their use no doubt can be entertained.⁴ They are, in fact, as characteristic in these interments as the spear, male and female relationship being, as already observed,⁵ distinguished by the terms "spere healfe and spinl healfe."

Fig. 5, though differing widely from the preceding, appears also to be

same. *Antiquitates Septent.* p.173. Every kind of iron-work was supposed to be efficacious against evil spirits; and fire struck from a flint and steel an especial preservative. See the account of its use in *Saxo Grammaticus*, "*extusum silicibus ignem, opportunum contra daemones tutamentum*," lib. viii. p. 431, ed. Müller.

² See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 301. Also Grivaud, *Antiquités Gauloises*, Paris, 1807, and Caylus, *Recueil d'Antiquités*, tome iii. p. 312, pl. lxxxiv., for examples of Roman forks.

³ Ante, p. 42, and note 2. Both specimens are now in the collection of the British Museum.

⁴ Examples will be found in Douglas, *Nenia Britannica*, pl. xv. fig. 7, and pl. xxi. fig. 9; *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. pl. xii. fig. 9; *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. xxi. fig. 96. They all appear to have been turned in a lathe, like that found at Harnham.

⁵ Ante, p. 48, note 3.

a spindle-whirl. It was found by the writer in the grave of a woman at Wingham, Kent. The iron spindle lay within it; and it will be seen that it has imparted a dark ferruginous stain to that portion of the ring with which it was in immediate contact. It was found close by the left hand, near which lay a small bead of amethystine quartz.⁶ A similar object was discovered in the Cemetery of Little Wilbraham by Mr. Neville.⁷ The spindle being of iron may account for the use of so light a whirl, which, as usually formed, was sufficiently dense to cause it to gravitate properly; but we are unable to assign a reason for so large an aperture, unless by supposing that this object was merely the outer case of a whirl which fitted closely to the spindle, the inner portion having perished.

All these objects are represented of the actual size, and are in the collection of the British Museum.

PLATE XXXVII.

FIBULA FROM A CEMETERY ON LINTON HEATH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THIS fibula, represented of the actual size, was discovered by the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., in the cemetery already described,¹ in a grave five feet deep, the skeleton lying with the feet to the east. A bucket stood on

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi.

⁷ *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. xxiii. fig. 102.

¹ *Ante*, p. 54.

PLATE XXXVII.



FIBULA FOUND ON LINTON HEATH.

F. I. I. Ireland, del.

J. B. B. sc.

the right side of the head.² This fibula lay upon the right breast. Two large bronze circular fibulæ lay also upon the right breast. One hundred and fourteen beads lay about the collar bones. All but seven of these, which were of green glass, were of amber. Among these beads were four silver or white metal finger-rings, one of which is of the description represented in our 26th plate, fig. 6. A pair of small plain studs or buttons of bronze lay by the right wrist, and near them a large bronze buckle. Mr. Neville states, in his account communicated to the Archæological Institute, that "a massive sort of ring, with a singular projection or peg springing from its inner circumference, lay by the left thigh. From the peg, when found, depended a slender key or picker of bronze, attached by a ring at one end. Beneath the peg, in the thickest part of the metal, are two narrow slits, possibly for receiving the blade of a knife or shears, though none were found." He adds, "This is one of the most curious objects discovered, and I am not aware that a similar example has occurred."³ A knife and a pair of bronze clasps were also found, with several objects of more frequent occurrence.

It is very clear, from the foregoing details, that the grave was that of a woman; and, if we may judge from its unusual depth, and the variety and number of the objects deposited with the body, of a person above the common rank.

The fibula engraved in our plate is a very remarkable one, its design and workmanship being far superior to those of any other example that has come under our notice. It favours the opinion we have already expressed, that fibulæ of the Anglo-Saxon period were multiplied by successive castings, and that subsequent tooling so altered the type, that every reproduction was a variety of the original. If this con-
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² Archæological Journal, vol. xi. p. 95.

³ Ibid, p. 98.

ture be admitted, it may account for our never meeting with two fibulæ of precisely the same pattern, though so many resemble each other. The example here engraved may be regarded as one of the prototypes, since its ornamentation is perfectly regular and uniform. It may be compared with the fibulæ found at Fairford.⁴

PLATE XXXVIII.

LARGE DISH-SHAPED FIBULÆ FOUND IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AN account, with an engraving, of the first of these remarkable fibulæ was communicated by the writer to the *Archæologia*¹ about twelve years since, and from the Byzantine character of its ornamentation, some remarks on its probable date were offered, which subsequent discoveries have shewn to be ill-founded, and it is now pretty well ascertained to belong to the Pagan-Saxon period, notwithstanding the cruciform ornament in its centre. It was found by accident in the orchard adjoining the Vicarage of Stone, near Aylesbury, which appears to have been included within the limits of a Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.²

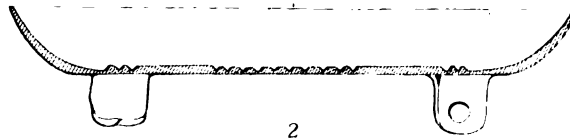
⁴ Fairford Graves, pl. ii. and pl. iii. fig. 2. Both these are ornamented with full-faced human heads; but the latter more resembles the Linton Heath Fibula, though of much ruder workmanship.

¹ Vol. xxx. p. 545.

² In the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 26, will be found an account of the discovery of many relics of the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon period, at Stone, which appears to be a

PLATE XXXVIII.

1



2



FIBULAE FOUND IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A portion of cloth of coarse texture still adhering to the back, leads us to the inference that this fibula had been deposited with a corpse, and that the grave in which it had been interred had (perhaps for a very long time previously) been unconsciously obliterated by the spade of the labourer. The inner surface has been gilt, some traces of which are still apparent. The fibula is now in the collection of the British Museum.

No. 2 is one of a pair of fibulæ said to have been found in a stone quarry, with a skeleton, at Ashenden, in the same County. They were purchased at the Stow Sale by the Hon. R. C. Neville. In the catalogue they are described as a pair of scales! These fibulæ offer, unlike the former, very decided Anglo-Saxon characteristics, being ornamented with garnet settings, and the peculiar T-shaped figure observable on the fibula found at Fairford.³

Though differing so much in their ornamentation, the similarity of their form and size, and the circumstance of their discovery in the same county, render them objects of peculiar interest to the student of our heathen Saxon antiquities.

In all these examples the acus is, as usual in Anglo-Saxon fibulæ, of iron, and has perished.

village of considerable antiquity. At Dinton, a village about a mile distant from Stone, Anglo-Saxon relics were accidentally discovered about 60 years since. See Douglas, *Nenia Brit.*, Pl. xvi.

³ See our pl. xix. fig. 2.

PLATE XXXIX.

OBJECTS FOUND IN SUFFOLK, NORFOLK, WILTS, AND
KENT.

THE relics represented in this plate are:—

Fig. 1. The framework of a buckle of white metal, found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Stow Heath, and now in the collection of Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk. It has doubtless been highly ornamented, but has suffered either from rough usage by the finder, or from long lying in the earth. It differs in construction from the ordinary buckles of this period, especially in the form of the tongue.

Fig. 2 is also from the cemetery on Stow Heath, and is in the same collection. It is one of those objects which our English antiquaries have termed "girdle ornaments." They are generally found in pairs, and the present example is one of two similar objects, which were originally connected at their upper extremities by a thin elastic strap of steel. The actual use of these things is probably yet unknown to us: that they were mere hangers or "chatelaines" seems doubtful from the fact, that the inner surface of the pair now before us bears the appearance of having been long in close contact with some substance which has perished, and with which it was once probably connected. This substance does not appear to have been either of wood or linen; the latter generally leaving the impress of its texture, the former traces of fibre.¹

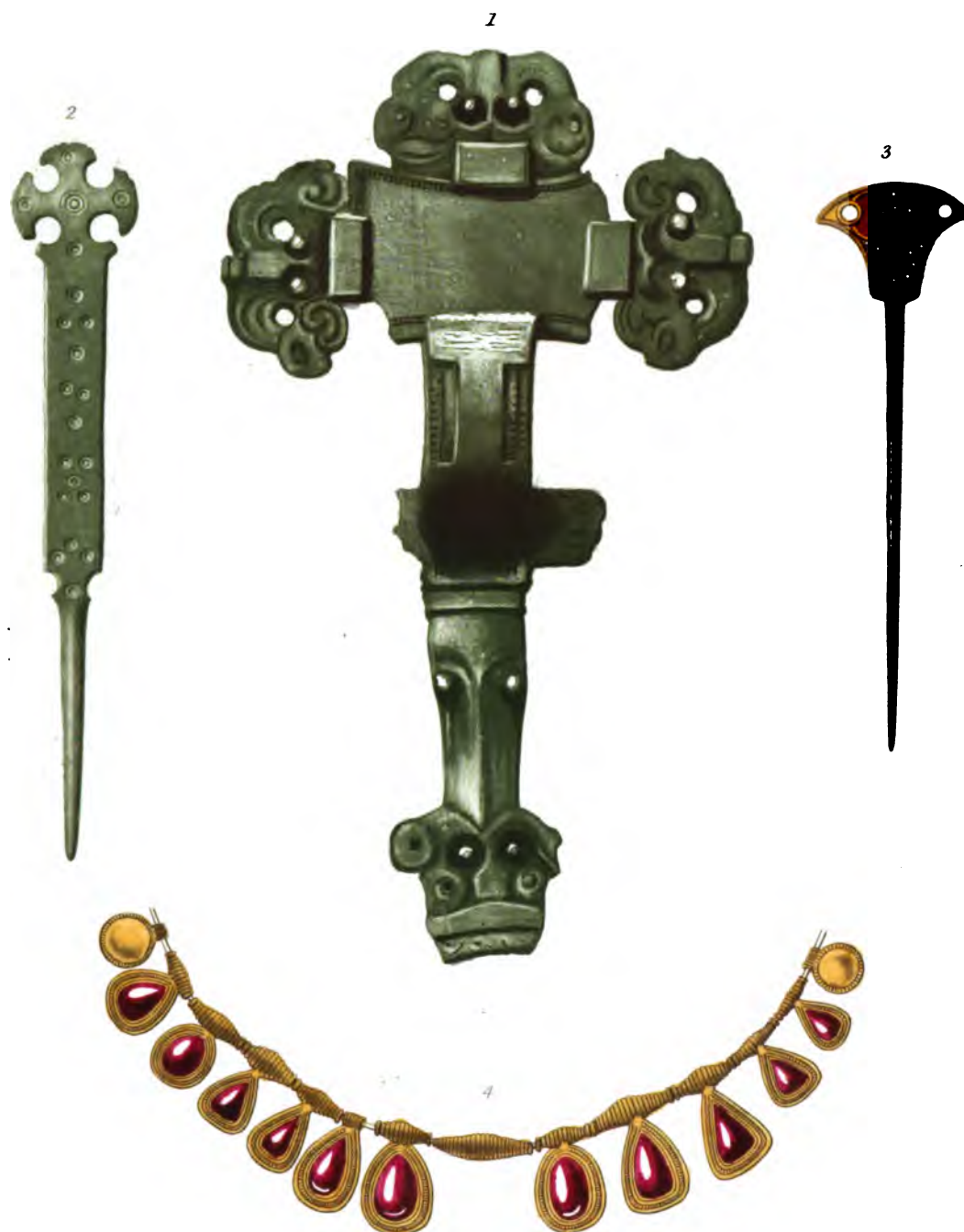
¹ Future discovery may show that the substance was leather; in which case it may be conjectured that these objects are the guards and handles of large purses or pouches worn at

PLATE XXXIX.



OBJECTS FOUND IN SUFFOLK, NORFOLK, WILTS & KENT.

PLATE XL.



FIBULA, HAIR-PINS AND NECKLACE.

J. Basire, sc.

Fig. 3. A bronze fibula found at Sporle with that represented in our 34th Plate, engraved from a drawing executed and kindly presented by Mr. H. Harrod, F.S.A. The crenellated head resembles that of a fibula found recently at Fairford, and now in the possession of Mr. Wylie. —Norwich Museum.

Fig. 4. A small fibula of bronze, of the later Roman period, found in the Cemetery at Harnham, with a number of objects clearly indicating the grave of a woman.¹ This is a very interesting relic, differing as it does from the others found in this Cemetery, and affording us some idea of the proximate date of the Pagan Saxon interments.

Fig. 5. A fibula of base silver found in a grave at St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet near Ozengell. In the collection of Mr. Rolfe, to whom we are indebted for the drawing.

PLATE XL.

FIBULA, HAIR-PINS, AND NECKLACE.

Fig. 1. A bronze fibula found at Sporle with those represented in our 34th and 39th Plates, from a drawing by Mr. Harrod. Norwich Museum.

the girdle. The form in which they terminate resembles that of the metal guards of the buckets already described. Compare the examples in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. plates 39 and 41 n, 55, 56; and *Saxon Obsequies*, plate 14. Their discovery, as yet, has been confined to counties north of the Thames; nothing of the kind having been observed in the Kentish, Sussex, and Wiltshire cemeteries.

¹ Among these were the bone spindle-whirl, engraved in our 36th plate; the small concave fibulae, plate xxxiv. figs. 2, 3; the tongue of a girdle, plate xxxv. fig. 7; the fragments of a comb; and a *plain gold ring*, exactly resembling a wedding-ring. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 263.

Fig. 2. A bronze hair pin of elegant design and neat workmanship, found in a tumulus on Breach Down, Kent, by the Rev. J. P. Bartlett. —British Museum.

Fig. 3. A jewelled hair pin found in the grave of a woman in the Cemetery explored by Lord Londesborough at Wingham, Kent, and now in his lordship's collection.²

Fig. 4. A necklace of gold drops set with garnets, found by Mr. Thomas Bateman, in a tumulus called Callidge Lowe, Derbyshire, and now in that gentleman's Museum at Youlgrave, near Bakewell. It may be compared with the ornaments found on Roundway Down, near Devizes, engraved in our first plate. This necklace is probably of late Roman workmanship.

Examples of pendent ornaments found in Kent by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, will be seen in the work containing an account of those discoveries, now about to be published by Mr. Mayer, under the Editorship of Mr. Roach Smith.

All these objects are represented of the actual size.

² Some account of this locality by the writer will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. p. 177.

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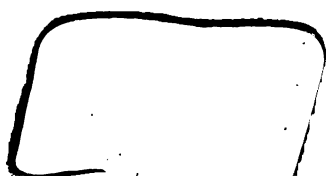
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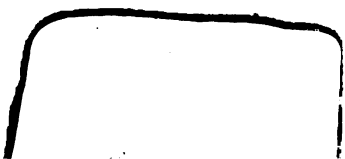
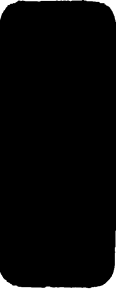
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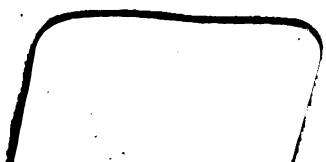
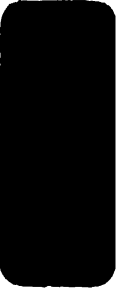
Page 27, note 5—for "Der," read "Dun."
 " 42, " 2—for "Der," read "Die."
 " 55, " 2—for "Situla," read "Sitala."





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